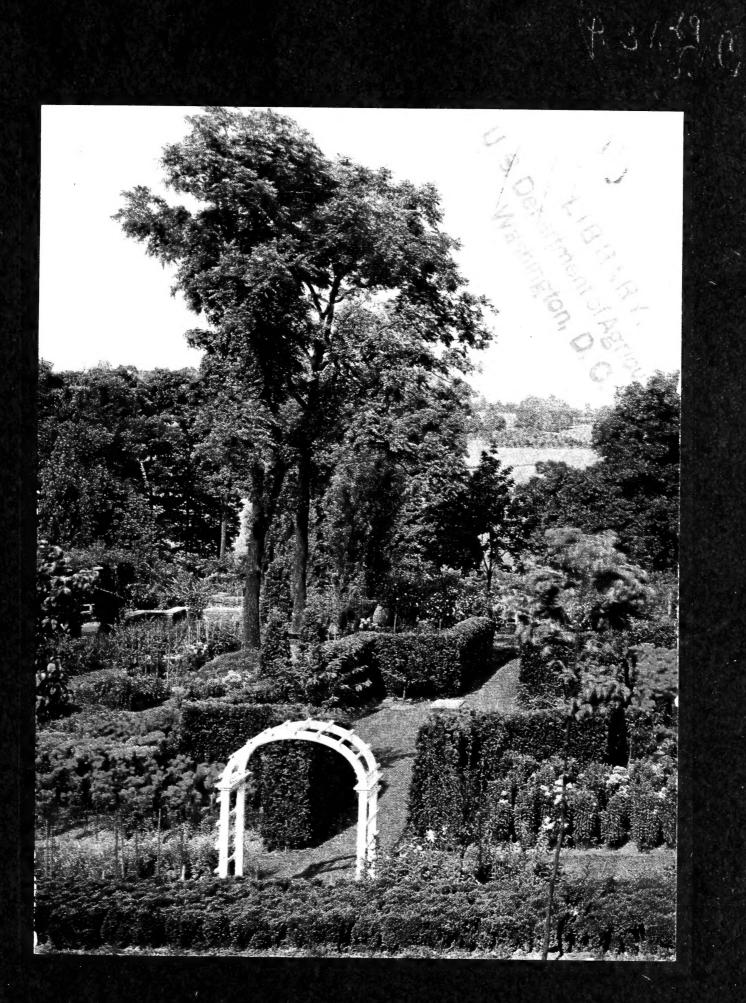
Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.





Business Tewns

Prives The prices in this fire are for treasant plans for anti-baried at the firespies. A HOLESALE FRICES have given by sent numbered, the sent and centinous and trive 50, 500 and 5000 plants at the 40, 100, 1000 and 4000 rates respectively. Prices subject to change and acok subject to esserve without nace.

We Change for Delivery end Tracking for Talipanetic. To be the only equable method because much at the stack is delivered by wagon or content and fire it. Frequently three twenty-year old break sen, be delivered and pointed upon the same men and terms so one free. We often combine as real anders to one trip, thus reducing the expanse which a changed approximately pro tail.

Charge a made to carring in bares, bases or crates a link too our stock was of the batha small sizes packed for supprisent, the packing would be a comparatively analyticing, and could be included in the piece but, as some of the intractives and things then expanses to pack, it would not be equable to make the price are infinitely and the price of regionalisative cases, is see.

On remeasing which suries according to the movers used the distance, and the assistance remains by the purchaser.

Terms of Paythers Net Casha Tuknowa barrespondence should be not be distance, and the

Terror of Payeness. Net Cash. Tukness borrespondents stickle sent selection, references of cash with the order, a full for the packing will be sent after supplied. Monor violety has be obtained for Westingy, Casas (County)

We Desire That, Our Customers Be Fully Satisfied. We should be promptly undefied of any excess that they may be sectified the same season. Unlike manufactured articles, plants cannot be made all akke, and they are not complete at theorems of purchase. Transplanting use, severe shock such takes time and care to re-establish tham. See page 1925. Take Tree Department and Thomas Phant and Care for a Tree, on that I note page. Descriptive Catalogue, entitled. These to Teng Island.

Care of Thees. Our back the tops. When and mark earth finally between the roots. Match with four inches of manure. Water, all summer once in two weeks has not oftener, with one mohad water, and the next day far the end three indirectees. Do this first and afterwards complain I the trees do not live and thrown Trate to Name. We guarantee our stock time to label, and will replace any that proves otherwise. Late in the senson, we may be set at some varieties of face could than well substitute similar varieties and sizes unless otherwise discountered. Thus well to mention alternate varieties and other trees.

Chlorath Pe. Was living at trees is sarged dependent on princing planet values have and watering pleased which which which which which was these structures of please so state when existing prices. We make the talk soft and replace some which has briefly at a most conduction the state soft and replace some which has briefly at a most conduct the state soft and replace some which has briefly at a most conduct the state of the state

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Westmeeter from the sustainment of the hour learner frathward afformed with the twenty-from trains are due. Automobiles of the hour learner frathward afformed with the twenty-from trains are due. Automobiles meet all trains additions. Three miles to the west has form fore trains per day. The Minester-Hydrothe Trelley Fixed masses the messeness workings of a mile south of the offices and connects with a sign. For twistington, Plasmings Carden Sirv Heimstern, Processor, Reckeylle, Cantrew Hydro Faris, Jamaica, and other villages.

HICKS NURSERIES

Illustrated Price List

(SECOND EDITION

Spring, 1913

ISAAC HICKS & SON

EDWARD HICKS

HENRY HICKS

Westbury, Nassau Co., Long Island, N. Y. Telephone, 68 Westbury

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Introduction

You are invited to examine the Westbury Nurseries at any time. Good automobile roads lead to all parts. You are welcome whether you make purchase or not. You will find here five classes of nursery stock.

FIRST—The small trees one to three years old at five to forty dollars per thousand. They enable you to start your landscape planting, private nursery or forest with the best possible stock because they are grown from seeds that will make hardy trees.

SECOND—The usual sizes offered by nurseries, three to five years old. Prices on these are moderate. The quality is high. Do not get an erroneous impression that our prices are high from our larger trees, which occupy twenty-five times as much space per tree.

THIRD—Large trees that save you from fifteen to thirty years. There are thoussands of them, both evergreens and deciduous, grown wide apart like an orchard. Each specimen is numbered.

FOURTH—Rare trees not usually grown.

FIFTH—Trees and shrubs that resist drought and look happy on the sandy sub-soil of Long Island.

We want satisfaction and success to be two of the conditions of our sales. We are not contented to receive your patronage. We want you to get the best possible growth from your investment and to that end, conduct an inspection service to see that proper conditions prevail, that the soil is favorable, and that whatever is lacking be supplied. In the event of failure, we make free replacements in some cases. We find this the cheapest way to educate and a good way to advertise.

OTHER LITERATURE—If you wish to look further into the subject of the development of your land and how to utilize the whole year in planting, you will find some information of value in our various catalogs.

Send For

HICKS FLOWERING SHRUBS—An eight-page booklet describing the more familiar shrubs, and their uses. Delightfully illustrated. It is sure to contain suggestions for every planter.

HICKS HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—This will assist you in making selections, blending in color, and blooming to cover an extensive period. This, too, is accurate, non-technical, brief, and tastefully illustrated.

We have other publications and shall be glad to send those appropriate if you will give us the area and location of your country place. We especially mention:

TREES FOR LONG ISLAND—Descriptive catalog, 104 pages of trees, evergreens, shrubs, broad-leaved evergreens, vines, roses, hardy garden flowers, plants for formal gardens, fruits, insect and fungus enemies and remedies.

It also describes and illustrates our tree-movers for moving large trees, 40 to 70 feet high. Results are given and after-culture explained. It will help you in solving your landscape problems.

HICKS EVERGREENS FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER PLANTING—Describes the planting of all sizes of evergreens at that season.

PLANTING LARGE EVERGREENS IN WINTER—Evergreens from 6 to 45 feet moved with large balls of earth.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In writing this catalog, we wish to acknowledge the following authorities:

The illustrations of the Oak leaves from "Trees and Shrubs of Massachusetts" by George B. Emerson. Wood Engravings for the Catalpa, Elm, Liquidambar, Pepperidge, Tulip, White Spruce, and Hemlock from "The Art of Beautifying Suburban Home Grounds" by Frank J. Scott.

The picture of seeds of Magnolia Tripetala from "Manual of the Trees of North America" by C. S. Sargent. For outline pictures of various shrubs from "Shrubs of the Northern United States" by A. C. Apgar. Copyright by the American Book Co.



CATALPA SPECIOSA. This block contains thirteen trees priced at \$666. To any one taking two thirds of the block, there will be a deduction of 30 per cent.

These trees have been rootpruned and cut back and are in the best possible condition for successful transplanting. The larger ones have been growing here twenty years.



ELMS that were one and a half inches in diameter in 1906. They have been kept from crowding and have been pruned to make bushy symmetrical tops. They have good roots and are an easy tree to shift, because the roots are ropelike and not broken. They are now 4 to 5 inches in diameter, 18 to 24 ft. high at \$25 and \$30 each. The elms arching over the old homesteads or village streets are beautiful because the first settlers located by the springs. Now people build on the hill tops or on dry sub-soils and mistakenly expect the elms to be as happy. You can have beautiful elms on dry soils if you will manure them annually and water them once in two weeks. The ideal way is to plant what is accustomed to the minimum moisture of your soil, and plant in groups.

Beech, Rootpruning. People have gone without Beeches because they were difficult to transplant. Many of our trees are labelled this way: "Rootpruned on west 1908. Root pruned on east 1910. Transplanted with three foot ball of earth 1911."

Horse Chestrut in the lower picture is marked to show the annual growth. They have beautiful blossoms and luxuriant foliage in May and win universal admiration.



PYRAMIDAL HORNBEAMS. These Pyramids we have sheared very accurately for several years. They will give you immediately the effect which in an European Garden would take many years to train up from a little plant. In a formal garden, they can be spaced at regular intervals to mark the axis or frame a vista.

many years to train up from a little plant. In a formal garden, they can be spaced at regular intervals to mark the axis or frame a vista.

We cannot illustrate all the various plants we have prepared for such purposes. You had best come and look over the nursery where you may find trees which will make a more beautiful landscape than you thought possible.



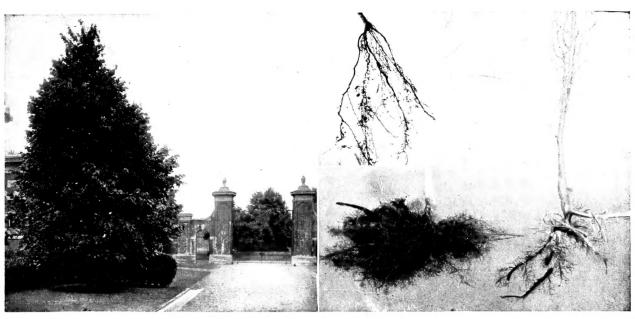
LIQUIDAMBAR. This shows the quality of our shade trees grown wide apart; thick, stocky trunks to hold their heads erect. How to judge a tree in the nursery. Is the top symmetrical or has it been crowded by other trees? Is the trunk stocky and thick at the base so that it will not bend when planted out alone? Are the branches low and broad? Have the trees been transplanted recently or rootpruned? Will they be dug with good roots or are they crowded together so that they have to be chopped off with a spade, leaving only short, broken stubs where there should be lots of long fibers?



LOADING HORNBEAM, 10 FEET HIGH. These are related to the Beech and like them, take two years to recover from the shock of transplanting, unless rootpruned and moved this way. Plants are ten years old and will be valuable as screens.



LIQUIDAMBAR, OR SWEET GUM, AT GARDEN CITY. On the soil of the Hempstead Plains this maintains a dense symmetrical shape and a rapid growth. Many ask for a tree differing from the maples, poplars, etc. Try this and Pin Oak.



Entrance at Florham Farm, the country seat of the late H. McKay Twombley, Madison, N. J. Spectabilis or showy Linden. This variety is a rare hybrid which keeps lustrous, dark green foliage throughout the summer. We delivered these trees when they were about fifteen years old. Under skilful care, they made a rapid and uniform growth.

LINDEN ROOT, showing numerous branches where transplanted or rootpruned. Linden on the right showing Isw coarse, short broken roots. Such a tree will probably live, because Lindens are comparatively easy to transplant, but it will not grow as vigorously as the tree on the left.

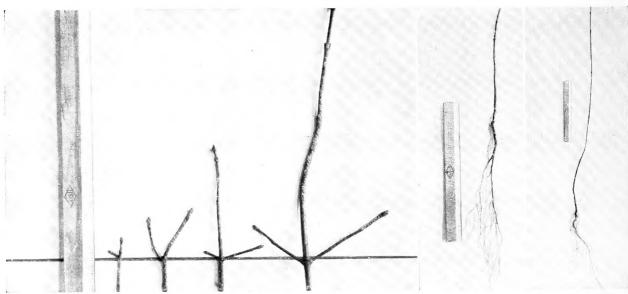


SILVER-LEAVED LINDENS, 5 inches in diameter, 20 feet high at \$50.00. They save you fifteen years.

There is a beauty in the ellipse; the Linden illustrates it most perfectly. We can show you trees planted at our entrance thirty years ago that are almost as symmetrical as if turned on a lathe and yet they have never been trimmed.



MAGNOLIA, type of plant we sell after growing here two or three years. The freshly imported plants may look equally attractive, but make a feeble growth, the first year or two. We import as little as possible and grow most of it two seasons or more to get a big set of American roots. We are one of the few American nurseries taking this stand.



Look at the trees you have planted recently and see if they are growing per year, two inches, six inches or fifteen inches. Are you getting good return for your time and investment? The majority of people do not realize how much they are losing. A stunted tree can be helped by cutting it back when dormant one to three feet. Then manure, water, and cultivate it and you will get a growth of two feet.

Norway Maple, Norway Maple, one year seedling. three years old, the This size is transplanted in beds one out in nursery foot apart each way.



ONE OF OUR BLOCKS OF NORWAY MAPLES, two inches in diameter, nine years old. They have sixteen square feet per tree. The old way was six square feet per tree. Our stock has been transplanted once in the meantime and will have an abundance of fibrous roots instead of a few coarse roots as by the old method. The old idea was how cheaply and how many per acre. The present ideal is how good can each individual tree be and how rapidly will it grow when planted on the lawn of the purchaser. the purchaser.

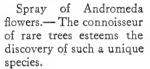
DIGGING MAPLE four inches in diameter, growing eight feet apart, to be planted fifteen feet apart to grow on until twenty-five feet high, seven inches in diameter, with a top spreading fifteen feet. The tree will then be eighteen or twenty years of age, at \$75.00. It takes all these years of skilful and persistent work to keep the tree in the best possible condition for successful planting on your property. We mulch to keep out frost and keep 100 men working all winter. They can work economically for you in winter.

Deciduous Trees

Andromeda Arborea. (Sorrel Tree) syn. Oxydendron arboreum.

A small growing tree of the Dogwood type, and requiring about the same conditions. The graceful racemes of tiny white bells in July are always admired. The tree is the most brilliant in the fall, being usually one of the first to turn. It can be interspersed with telling effect among shrubbery and margins of woodland.

| | Quan. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 ft. high | 70 | \$ 40 | \$ 3 50 | |
| 2 ft. high | | 60 | 5 00 | |
| 4 ft. high | 15 | | | |
| 6 ft. high | | 4 00 | | |
| 10-14 ft. high, 5 ft. spr., 12 yrs | 12 | 8 00 | | |
| Apple, Pyrus Malus. (Flowering Crab) in Parkman's, double red; Atrosanguineum, of | variety. leep red; | Bechte Spectab | el's doub | le pink; le pink. |
| 3 ft. high | | 1 00 | | |
| Ash White France Americana | | | | |



Ash, White. Fraxinus Americana.

A decided bargain for street planting. These have excellent roots and straight trunks.

| 4-6 ft. high, 3 yr. transp | 800 | 05 | 45 | 4 00 |
|--|-----|------|------|-------|
| 10-16 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch. diam | 80 | 1 00 | 7 50 | 50 00 |

The Beeches

| Beech, | English | \mathbf{or} | European. | Fagus | Sylvatica. |
|--------|---------|---------------|-----------|-------|------------|
| 3 ft | high | | | | 75 |

| 3 It. mgn | 70 | 1 00 | 7 00 | |
|-----------------------------------|----|--------------|--------|--|
| 4 ft. high | 75 | 1 25 | 10 00 | |
| 5 ft. high | 50 | 1 75 | 15 00 | |
| 6 ft. high | 50 | 3 50 | 30 00 | |
| 8 ft. high | 50 | 10 00 | 80 00 | |
| 10 ft. high, 4-8 ft. spr | 50 | 15 00 | 120 00 | |
| 12 ft. high, 4-8 ft. spr., 15 yrs | 50 | 18 00 | 160 00 | |
| 14 ft. high, 5-8 ft. spr | 20 | 25 00 | 220 00 | |
| | | | | |

Beech, River's Purple. F. sulvatica var. purpurea Riversii.

| , | F | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|--------|-------|--|
| 3 ft. high | 10 | 1 00 | 9 00 | |
| 4 ft. high | 30 | 1 50 | 12 50 | |
| 5 ft. high | 40 | 2 00 | 17 50 | |
| 6 ft. high | 40 | 4 00 | 35 00 | |
| 8 ft. high | 15 | 6 00 | | |
| 10-15 ft. high, 4 ft. spr | 15 | 15 00 | | |
| 18 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 12 ft. spr | 1 | 60 00 | | |
| 23 ft. high, 9 in. diam., 13 ft. spr | 1 | 130 00 | | |
| | | | | |

Beech, European Weeping. F. sylvatica var. pendula.

| 12 ft. high | 25 | 5 00 | 45 00 | |
|----------------|----|------|-------|--|
| 14-16 ft. high | 5 | 8 00 | | |

Beech, Fern Leaf. Fagus sylvatica var. heterophylla.

A tree that is different from all others and yet not inharmonious or freakish. Fifteen years ago we started these little trees deciding to have stock to offer of mature appearance. They are now ready. The trees are not tall, but are broad and dense. They can be appropriately used as single specimens or on the edge of a border plantation.

| $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 85 | | 7 50 | |
|---------------------------|----|--------------|--------|--|
| 2-3 ft. high | 10 | | 10 00 | |
| 6 ft. high | 10 | 12 00 | 110 00 | |



Ash tree showing the quality of our bargain offer, trees averaging two ... inches in diameter at ... \$50 per hundred.

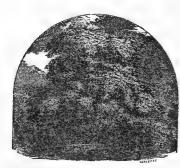


Fern Leaf Beech is beautiful from its horizontal disposition of lights and shadows and spirited outline. It is as delicate and pretty among the trees as the Maidenhair Fern among the more humble vegetation.



Digging Beech tree with large ball of earth.

The canvases we have invented make it easy to clamp a large ball of earth. You are certain to get a broad vigorous tree, not a dead tree.



The Catalpa when fully developed is a luxuriant-tree.

| DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued | | | Per 10 | |
|---------------------------|----|-------|--------|--|
| 8 ft. high | 45 | | | |
| 10 ft. high, 15 yrs | 10 | | | |
| 12 ft. high | 3 | 25 00 | | |

Beech, American. F. ferruginea.

This will give you a tree of enduring character, beautiful when young, growing

magnificent with age.

Unfortunately they are difficult to transplant. We have done everything possible to meet the requirements by keeping the trees rootpruned, moving them with a large ball of earth to prevent crowding in the nursery and finally delivering them with a ball of earth which has not heretofore been customary. Your cooperation consists in having them cut back and keeping them well mulched and watered the first year or two.

| 3 ft. high | 100 | 1 25 | 10 00 | |
|--|-----|-------|--------|--|
| 4 ft. high | 250 | 2 50 | 22 50 | |
| 6 ft. high | 150 | | 50 00 | |
| 8 ft. high | 120 | 12 00 | 100 00 | |
| 10 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr | 15 | 18 00 | | |
| 14-20 ft. high, $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 6-11 ft. spr. | 2 | 22 00 | | |

The Birches

| Birch, European White. Betula Alba. | | | | |
|--|-----------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 2 ft. high | 200 | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| 4 ft. high | 200 | 50 | 4 00 | |
| 6 ft. high | 50 | 75 | 6 00 | |
| 8 ft. high | 100 | 1 00 | 7 50 | |
| 10 ft. high, 4 ft. spr | 2 | 1 50 | 12 50 | |
| 12 ft. high, 4 ft. spr | 9 | 2 00 | 17 50 | |
| 14 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr | 20 | 5 00 | 40 00 | |
| 16 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr | 15 | 8 00 | 70 00 | |
| 18 ft. high, 6 ft. spr | 5 | 12 00 | | |
| Birch, Cut-Leaf Weeping. Betula alba lace | in at a. | | | |
| 8 ft. high | 50 | 1 50 | 12 50 | |
| Birch, Cherry, Sweet or Black. Betula le | enta. | | | |
| 6-8 ft. high | 15 | 60 | 5 00 | |
| 10 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr | 5 | 1 25 | 10 00 | |
| 14-16 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr | 6 | 1 75 | 15 00 | |
| 22 ft. high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. diam., 15 ft. spr | 2 | 15 00 | | |
| 28 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 15 ft. spr | . 2 | 35 00 | | |
| Birch, Canoe or Paper. B. papyrifera. | | | | |
| 1-2 ft. high | 150 | 30 | 2 50 | |
| 4-5 ft. high | 30 | 50 | 4 00 | |
| 6-8 ft. high | 50 | 1 00 | 8 50 | |
| 14-17 ft. high, 6 ft. spr | 10 | 5 00 | | |
| Birch, Yellow. B. Lutea. | | | | |

The Catalpas

1 25

10 00

Low priced trees for specimen or boundary planting.

Catalpa, Western. Catalpa speciosa.

Have you a situation requiring a group of big trees? Our Catalpas, will make one of the most economical groups. On account of their large foliage, they are best located where they may be viewed from a distance, say three hundred feet. These trees are one of the latest to start in the spring and can be safely transplanted until the twentieth of May.

| DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued | Quan. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 | | |
|--|-------|---------------|---------|---------|--|--|
| 4-6 ft. high | 25 | \$ 60 | \$ 5 00 | | | |
| 10-12 ft. high, 2-3 in. diam., 4-5 ft. spr | 10 | 1 50 | 12 00 | | | |
| 14 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 8 ft. spr | 5 | 6 00 | | | | |
| 20-28 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 12 ft. spr | 3 | 20 00 | | | | |
| 18-28 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 12 ft. spr.: | 3 | 2 5 00 | | | | |
| 28-30 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 14 ft. spr | 3 | 40 00 | | | | |
| 26-32 ft. high, 12 in. diam., 16 ft. spr | 10 | 50 00 | 450 00 | | | |
| 30-32 ft. high, 14 in. diam., 18 ft. spr., 22 | | | | | | |
| yrs | 2 | 60 00 | | | | |
| 32-34 ft. high, 16 in. diam., 18 ft. spr | 3 | 75 00 | | | | |
| Catalpa Bungei. C. bignonoides var. nana. Standard or Tree Form. | | | | | | |
| 6 ft. high | 60 | 1 25 | 10 00 | | | |
| 8 ft. high | . 15 | 3 00 | 25 00 | | | |
| The Chemine | | | | | | |

The Cherries

| Cherry, Pink Double-Flowering Japane | | | | | |
|--|------|-------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| 6 ft. high | 16 | Z | 50 | | • • • • • |
| Cherry, White Double-Flowering Japan | | | | | |
| 12 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr | 5 | 8 | 00 | | • • • • • |
| Cherry, Japanese Weeping Rose-Flower | red. | P. pe | ndu | la. | |
| 3 ft. high | 30 | 1 | 50 | 12 50 | |
| 5-8 ft. high | 10 | 2 | 50 | 20 00 | • • • • • |
| Cherry, Wild. P. Serotina. | | | | | |
| 1-3 ft. high | 1000 | | 20 | 1 50 | 12 0 |
| 4 ft. high | 65 | | 30 | 2 50 | |
| 6-8 ft. high | 15 | | 50 | 4 00 | |
| 10-16 ft. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr | 10 | 3 | 00 | 25 00 | |
| 18-20 ft. high, $3\frac{1}{4}-5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr. | 6 | 8 | 00 | | |
| 22-24 ft. high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr. | 3 | 15 | 00 | | • • • • • • |
| | | | | | |

Chinese Cork Tree. Phellodendron Amurense.

One of our customers has referred to this as an Ailanthus without the odor. We wish to add two further comments — The juicy, black berries borne in profusion attracting the birds, and its broad, hemi-spherical top. It grows rapidly, quickly maturing into a charming lawn tree.

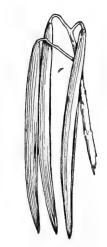
| 1-2 ft. transp | 300 | 15 | 12 00 | |
|---|-----|------|-------|--|
| 10-16 ft. high, 3-4 in. diam., 8-12 ft. spr | | 8 00 | 70 00 | |

The Dogwoods

Dogwood, White Flowering. Cornus Florida.

In landscape planting, there is a wide need for something between shrubs shade for a low price. and large growing trees. The Dogwood fulfils the requirements. It has good foliage and beautiful flowers and autumn coloring.

| 4-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings | 1000 | 08 | 75 | 5 00 |
|--|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 6-12 in. high, 2 yr. transp | 1000 | 20 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| 1 ft. high | 150 | 25 | 1 50 | 18 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 200 | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| 3 ft. high | 300 | 50 | 4 50 | 40 00 |
| 4 ft. high | 200 | 60 | 5 50 | 50 00 |
| 5 ft. high | 150 | 85 | 7 50 | 70 00 |
| 6 ft. high | 150 | 1 00 | 8 50 | |
| 8 ft. high | 95 | 1 25 | 10 00 | |
| 10-14 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 4 ft. spr | 30 | 6 00 | 45 00 | |
| 12-16 ft. high, $2\frac{3}{4}-3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr. | 7 | 10 00 | | |
| 18-22 ft. high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., 7-9 ft. spr | 3 | 15 00 | | |



Catalpa or Smoking Bean Tree.

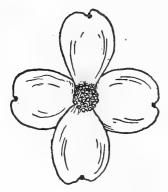
Catalpa speciosa is planted in the Mississippi Valley for railroad ties.



Chinese Cork Tree.— We have ten trees like this, four and a half to six inches in diameter, ten to fifteen feet spread. You can get broad, dense shade for a low price.



Dogwood — Atmaturity this resembles a miniature apple tree with broad hovering branches.



White Flowering Dog-wood.

The flowers differ from the Japanese by having the ends of the floral bracts rounded off and thickened instead of tapering off to a slender point like the Japanese.



Japanese Dogwood (Cornus kousa).

Our ten thousand seedlings should not go to waste, but you should buy them in quantity while they are small and low in cost. You can plant them a foot apart in a garden bed or one foot by three for horse cultivation. After two or three years, plant them out in the border, in the shrubbery, through a hill of pines, along a woodland drive or as specimens on your lawn and you will be introducing into general cultivation a plant as worthy as the common Dogwood, Magnolia, White Birch, Horse Chestnut, Silver Bell.

It blooms about the 20th of May after its own foliage makes a rich green background for its myriads of star shaped flowers.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

The following Dogwoods were collected in November, 1911, and cut back to a pole or nearly so. They have not developed broad tops, but they have good roots and are ready to make an economical plantation.

| 2 ft. high. 4 ft. high. 6 ft. high. 8 ft. high. 10-15 ft. high, 1 in. diam. 10-15 ft. high, 1½ in. diam. 12-15 ft. high, 2 in. diam. 12-15 ft. high, ½ in. diam. | Quan. 500 500 300 200 40 50 30 30 | Each \$ 20 35 50 85 1 00 1 50 2 00 4 00 | Per 10 \$ 1 80 3 00 4 00 7 50 8 50 12 50 17 50 35 00 | Per 100 \$ 15 00 25 00 35 00 60 00 |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Dogwood, Red Flowering. C. Florida var 2 ft. high. 3 ft. high. 4 ft. high. 5 ft. high. 6 ft. high. | _ | 1 25 1 50 2 00 3 00 3 00 | 10 00 12 00 17 50 25 00 | |
| Dogwood, Japanese. C. kousa. 2-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings (\$20 Per M) 6-12 in. high, 2 yr. transp | 10000 1500 15 10 5 | 05 10 1 00 1 50 6 00 | 50 90 7 50 10 00 | 2 50 8 00 |

The Elms

Elm, American. Ulmus Americana.

These trees four inches in diameter are especially valuable. They have been grown wide apart and have straight stems. We recommend them for soil suited to the Elm where spraying for the Elm Leaf Beetle is practised. They ship readily.

| 6 ft. high | 100 | 75 | 6 00 | 30 00 |
|---|---------|----------|--------|-------|
| 8 ft. high, 1 in. diam | 250 | 1 00 | 8 50 | 50 00 |
| 10 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr | 30 | 1 75 | 15 00 | , |
| 10-14 ft. high, 2 in diam., 4-6 ft. spr | 100 | 2 50 | 20 00 | |
| 12-16 ft. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 4-6 ft spr | 35 | 5 00 | 40 00 | |
| 16-20 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 4-8 ft. spr | 50 | 9 00 | 75 00 | |
| 16-22 ft. high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr | 40 | 16 00 | 150 00 | |
| 18-24 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr | 30 | 25 00 | 200 00 | |
| 18-24 ft. high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr | 10 | 30 00 | 250 00 | |
| 20-24 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 7-12 ft. spr | 7 | 45 00 | 400 00 | |
| 22-26 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 7-12 ft. spr | 9 | 50 00 | 450 00 | |
| 20-26 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 12 ft. spr | 6 | 60 00 | | |
| 24-32 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 10-15 ft. spr | 8 | 75 00 | | |
| 24-32 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 13-15 ft. spr | 2 | 100 00 | | |
| 30-35 ft. high, 12 in. diam., 12-20 ft. spr., | | | | |
| 25 yrs | 8 | 120 00 | | |
| 36-42 ft. high, 14 in. diam., 18-22 ft. spr | 3 | 140 00 | | |
| | , – | | | |
| Elm, Weeping. U. fulva, var. pendula. | | | | |
| 16-18 ft. high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -5 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr | 10 | 12 00 | | |
| 20-22 ft. high, 5-7 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr | 3 | 20 00 | | |
| 30 ft. high, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 30 ft. spr | 1 | 130 00 | | |
| 00 100 21gu, 20 2 2ml daudi, 00 100 spill 110 110 | _ | | | |
| Elm, English. (Cork Bark). U. Campestris | var. vu | ılgaris. | | |
| 10-16 ft. high, 2-3 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr | 15 | 1 50 | 10 00 | |
| 18-22 ft. high, $6-7\frac{3}{4}$ in. diam., 9 ft. spr | 2 | 15 00 | | |
| | | | | |

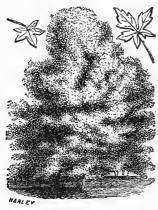
| DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued Elm, Japanese, Zelkovia Keaki. 6-12 in. high, transp | | 12 | Per 10 \$ 1 00 | | |
|---|---|---|--|-----------------------------|---|
| When young this is an awkward tree with a fe After it is 20 years old, it fills out, making a ha one of the oldest trees and it seems to have left fungus and insects and gives promise of growing old. | ew asce indsem its ene | nding bra e tree. | nches wid deologica ind, bein | lly, it is g free of | |
| 1 ft. high. 2 ft. high. 4 ft. high. 6 ft. high. 8 ft. high. 10-12 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. 10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam. 12-16 ft. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Diam. 12-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam. 14-20 ft. high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., $4-6$ ft. spr. 16-22 ft. high, 4 in. diam., $4-6$ ft. spr. 20 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 6 ft. spr. | 400 500 50 90 100 50 40 30 20 14 10 | 40 60 75 1 00 1 75 3 00 5 00 10 00 12 00 18 00 25 00 35 00 | 3 50 5 00 6 00 9 00 15 00 25 00 45 00 90 00 | 30 00 45 00 | Weeping Elm with long arching branches of erratic luxuriance. |
| Hackberry. Celtis occidentalis. 6-12 in. high, 2 yr. transp | 500 | 10 | 75 | 6 00 | |
| Hickory, Mockernut. Hicoria tomentosa, sy Would you like a lot of Hickory in a grove? three inches high and roots two feet deep. Hicko starting upwards. Plant them in crowbar holes, cannot get big trees. You will find the little Hickory in high. 4-8 in. high. 2-3 ft. high. 4-5 ft. high. | We di ry mak and na | g these se es a sure f ture will d | edlings w oundatio lo the res | n before t. You 18 00 | Ginkgo leaves are curious for their parallel veins, interesting as they tremble with the summer breezes, and rich in their golden autumn hue. |
| Hickory, Shagbark. Hicoria ovata syn. Car. 2-4 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings (\$30 Per M) 1-2 ft. high | _ | 06 15 | 50 1 25 | 4 00 10 00 | A |
| Hickory, Pecan Nut. Hicoria pecan Hardy variety from Indiana. 3-4 ft. high | 200 | 75 | 6 00 | 50 00 | |
| Hickory, Pignut. <i>Hicoria glabra</i> . 3-6 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings (\$30 Per M) 3-6 in. high, 2 yr. transp | 6000 600 | 06 15 | 50 1 20 | 4 00 10 00 | |
| Hickory, Bitternut. Hicoria minima syn. (| Carya a 1 2 5 | mara 10 | 75 | 5 00 | |
| The Hornbea | ms | | | | Hackberry — A native tree of value in mass plant- |
| Hornbeam, European. Carpinus betulus. 3 ft. high, 2 ft. spr | | form trii 1 00 1 75 | mmed sq 9 00 15 00 | uare. | ing, especially near the shore. It has gray bark ridged with cork, and dull |



Shagbark or Shellbark Hickory.—We have thousands you should plant this year. The only way to get a grove is to plant little trees.



Honey Locust.— One authority mentions its picturesque outline and flaky lightness of foliage which make it suitable as a picturesque condiment among trees of heavy outline. The foliage is disposed in horizontal strata recalling by their appearance pictures of old Cedars of Lebanon.



Liquidambar — A full ovate tree, resembling the Sugar Maple in general outline, worthy of extensive planting for streets, lawns and the seaside.

| DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued | Quan. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|--|-------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4 ft. high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. spr | | \$ 3 00 | \$27 50 | |
| 5-7 ft. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. spr | 50 | 2 50 | 22 50 | |
| $5-7$ ft. high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. spr | 50 | 5 00 | 40 00 | |

Hornbeam, European. Hedge form sheared to narrow sharp point.

They are exceptions, indeed, who do not find in our sheared Hornbeams a tree of uncommon value. As hedges, they are nearly as effective as evergreens, for the russet brown leaves adhere all winter. As specimen trees, one needs but to picture in the imagination a dignified old Beech with wide spreading branches, sweeping the ground, for comparison. They are closely related to the Beech.

| 1 10: HIGH | 90 | 0 00 | 21 00 | |
|---|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| 8 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr | 150 | 4 50 | 40 00 | 350 00 |
| 10 ft. high, 2-4 ft. spr, 9 yrs | 100 | 6 00 | 50 00 | 450 00 |
| 12 ft. high, 9 yrs | 25 | 7 00 | 60 00 | |
| 14 ft. high, | 15 | 10 00 | 90 00 | |
| Hornbeam, European, Pyramidal. For for | mal pla | inting. | | |
| 6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr | 45 | 5 50 | 50 00 | |
| 8 ft. high, 3 ft. spr. 9 yrs | 85 | 8 00 | 70 00 | |
| 10 ft. high, 3 ft. spr. 9 yrs | 90 | 12 00 | 100 00 | |
| Hornbeam, European, Arches. | | | | |
| 8 ft. high, 5-10 ft. wide, two trees with iron | | | | |
| frame, 9 yrs | 45 | 32 00 | 300 00 | |
| Hornbeam, Hop. Ironwood. Ostrya Virginia | ca. | | | |
| 1 ft. high | 100 | 12 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| 16-18 ft. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr. | 5 | 8 00 | | |

The Horse-Chestnuts

Horse-Chestnut. Aesculus hippocastanum.

Our stock comprises both the Red and White, single and double flowering varieties. They are straight and stocky. Flowering trees are none too numerous, and a variety as attractive as this can have but few rivals. One is inclined to overlook its rusty appearance in late summer on account of its beautiful flowers and marked symmetry. The double flowering variety produces no nuts.

| 6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings(\$30 Per M) | 2500 | 06 | 50 | 4 00 |
|---|-----------|-------|--------|------|
| 8 ft. high | 15 | 1 50 | 12 50 | |
| 10 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4 ft. spr | 50 | 2 00 | 17 50 | |
| 12 ft. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in diam., 6 ft. spr | 10 | 6 00 | 55 00 | |
| 14-16 ft. high, 3-4 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr | 20 | 12 00 | 100 00 | |
| 14-18 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr, 15 | | | | |
| yrs | 10 | 20 00 | 180 00 | |
| 16-18 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 10-15 ft. spr | 8 | 30 00 | | |
| 24 ft. high, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. diam., 10 ft. spr | 1 | 75 00 | | |
| Horse-Chestnut. Double Flowering Wh | ite. | | | |
| 7 ft. high | 15 | 2 50 | | |
| 10-14 ft. high, 3-4 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr | 7 | 15 00 | | |
| Horse-Chestnut. Red Flowering. | | | | |
| 6-8 ft. high | 5 | 3 00 | | |
| | | | | |

Judas, American. (Red Bud). Cercis Canadensis.

Judas and Dogwood grow together in the forests of Pennsylvania and are described as making a very beautiful effect. Try a few hundred of these seedlings, starting them in a bed in your garden, and you can try a new landscape feature for Long Island.

| 2-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings (\$20 Per M) | 4500 | 05 | 40 | 3 00 |
|--|------|----|------|-------------|
| 1-2 ft. high | 100 | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| 4-6 ft. high | 25 | 75 | 6 00 | |

DECIDUOUS TREES-Continued

Varnish Tree. Koelreuteria Paniculata.

There are very few trees blooming in July. We have a tree of this variety 40 ft. high covered with large panicles of lemon yellow flowers. The clusters are about 1 ft. long and are very showy. It is a healthy tree and it has developed no undesirable features. Try twenty-five in your private nursery and then a few years later in your boundary planting, you will have something interesting at an unusual season. Δ...

| | Quan. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|-------|-------|--------|---------|
| 2-4 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings | 2000 | \$ 08 | \$ 50 | \$ 4 00 |
| 1-2 ft. high | 150 | 40 | 3 50 | |
| 3-4 ft. high | | 1 00 | 9 00 | |
| 6-8 ft. high | 35 | 2 00 | 18 00 | |
| Larch, European. Larix decidua, syn. Euro | pea. | | | |
| 1 ft. high | 40 | 15 | 1 00 | |
| 2 ft. high | 60 | 30 | 2 50 | |
| 3-4 ft. high | 10 | 1 00 | 7 50 | |
| 5-7 ft. high | 20 | 1 50 | 10 00 | |
| 10-12 ft. high, 6 ft. spr | 5 | 8 00 | 50 00 | |
| | | | | |

Larch, Japanese. Pseudo-Larix Kaempferi; syn., L. Kaempferi.

The director of the Kew Gardens, England, said one of the most interesting trees he saw in America was the Jap. Golden Larch at Flushing. This is a tree about 60 ft. high and 45 ft. spread, on Washington Place.

Ours were grown from seeds collected in the late Charles A. Dana's garden where the trees have the appearance of the old Cedars of Lebanon in English parks, with picturesque, wide spreading branches. The leaves turn golden yellow in October. It makes a broad and more dignified tree than the other Larches. is no reason why it should not be used in extensive plantations. These little seedlings can be planted in their permanent location with little oaks and pines.

| 2 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings(\$10 Per M) | 6000 | 03 | 2 00 | 1 50 |
|--|------|-------|-------------|------|
| 3-6 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings (\$15 Per M) | 4000 | 03 | 2 50 | 2 00 |
| 1 ft. high | 200 | 40 | 3 00 | |
| 2 ft. high | 75 | 50 | 4 00 | |
| 8 ft. high | 2 | 15 00 | | |
| | | | | |

The Lindens

Linden, Silver. Tilia tomentosa; syn., T. argentea; syn., T. alba.

.

A beautiful symmetrical tree of dense, ovate outline. We have gone to large the soil conditions are expense in training these trees to perfect shape, with roots to insure safe transplanting. They have been recently transplanted and are grown much wider apart than usual.

| 6 ft. high | 150 | 1 25 | 10 00 | 90 00 |
|---|-----|--------------|--------------|--------|
| 8 ft. high | 500 | 1 75 | 15 00 | 135 00 |
| 10 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr | 200 | 2 50 | 22 50 | 200 00 |
| 10 ft. high, $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr | 230 | 4 50 | 40 00 | 350 00 |
| 12-14 ft. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr | 200 | 10 00 | 90 00 | |
| 12-14 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr | 85 | 15 00 | 120 00 | |
| 12-16 ft. high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr., 12 | | | | |
| yrs | 90 | 22 00 | 200 00 | |
| 16-18 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 6-9 ft. spr., 14 | | | | |
| yrs | 30 | 35 00 | 300 00 | |
| 16-22 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 9-12 ft. spr | 20 | 50 00 | | |
| 16-24 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr., 18 | | | | |
| yrs | 15 | 70 00 | | |
| 18-20 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr | 5 | 90 00 | | |
| 18-22 ft. high, $8\frac{1}{4}$ - $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., 11 ft. spr | 2 | 100 00 | | |
| 26 ft. high, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. 28 ft. spr | 1 | 115 00 | | |
| | | | | |



Liquidambar twig .-- The corky winged branches are only one of the interesting features of this valuable tree. Another is the pronged seed balls which the children will delight to gild for Christmas tree ornaments.

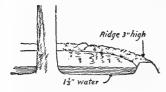


You should know that right, for the best returns from your investment. The best way is to dig down among the roots at a distance of two or three feet from the trunk to a depth of one to one and a half feet. The roots here are abundant and you will see exactly how dry the soil is.

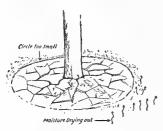
Boring a hole with an auger is quicker. If the soil will blow as dust, it is too dry. If water drops . out of it when you squeeze . it, it is too wet and may . rot the roots. Dig down . to see if that has happened. 8 ft. 1 in. diam

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued Linden, Silver. Imported 1913.

10 ft. 11 in diam



Watering. The best way is to make a basin as wide as the roots and give the tree one, two or three inches of water. The ridge for the basin is easily made with a hoe or shovel. Water can be applied without the basin, but the basin assures the right amount in the right place.



After watering do not let the soil bake, crack and dry out. Probably you do not realize how quickly soil in this condition will dry out. The soil particles are close together, the moisture comes up by capillary attraction and is quickly dried out by the sun and wind. While this is going on you will note that the surface is a dark chocolate brown because it is moist. If you break up this crust you break up the tubes through which the moisture comes up. The surface becomes light brown because it is dry, forming a dust mulch. The soil underneath then retains its moisture and is dark chocolate brown

The commonest error is to make the circle too small and to keep the ground scraped of weeds, but hard and dry. People go through the motions of taking care of the trees, but miss the substance.

| 10 1t. 12 m. dam | 90 | 2 00 | 17 90 | |
|--|---------|--------------|----------------|--------|
| Linden, Weeping Silver. T. petiolaris; syn., | argen | tea, var. | pendula | |
| 8 ft. high | 35 | 2 00 | 17 50 | |
| 10-12 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr | 40 | 6 00 | 50 00 | |
| 12-14 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr | 20 | 15 00 | 120 00 | |
| 14-16 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr | 10 | 28 00 | 2 50 00 | |
| 16-18 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr., 12 | | | | |
| yrs | 15 | 45 00 | 400 00 | |
| 16-18 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr | 7 | 50 00 | 450 00 | |
| 16-20 ft. high., 8 in diam., 18 ft. spr | 3 | 60 00 | | |
| Linden, Spectabilis. T. tomentosa, var. specto | abilis. | | | |
| 8 ft. high | 45 | 1 50 | 12 00 | |
| 10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr | 140 | 5 00 | 45 00 | 350 00 |
| 14-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr | 70 | 16 00 | 150 00 | |
| 16-20 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr | 20 | 35 00 | 300 00 | |
| 18 ft. high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr | 5 | $65 \ 00$ | | |
| 18-20 ft. high, 6-8 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr | 8 | 75 00 | | |
| Linden, European. T. vulgaris, syn., Europea | . Im | ported 19 | 13. | |
| 10-12 ft. high, 2 in. diam | 150 | 1 25 | 11 50 | 100 00 |
| 10-12 ft. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam | 75 | 2 00 | 17 50 | |
| | | | | |

Quan. Each

200

50

\$ 1 25

9 00

Per 10 Per 100

\$11 50 \$100 00

17 50

Linden, Small-Leaved, European. T. ulmifolia, syn., microphylla, syn., cordata.

We have been growing our larger sizes fifteen to twenty years. They have been allowed ample room to develop, fifteen feet apart each way. We have trained them to become symmetrical and dense. Our trees have several times the spread of trees of the same height usually offered. They have developed an abundant mass of fibrous roots enabling them to be transplanted successfully. They are branched low and give you one of the most desirable lawn trees without waiting fifteen or more years.

| 8 ft. high | 250 | 1 75 | 15 00 | 135 00 |
|---|-----|--------|--------|--------|
| 10-14 ft. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr | 70 | 10 00 | 90 00 | |
| 10-14 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr | 75 | 18 00 | 160 00 | |
| 14-18 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr | 30 | 40 00 | 350 00 | |
| 14-18 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr | 15 | 65 00 | | |
| 16-20 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr | 20 | 75 00 | | |
| 20 ft. high, $7-7\frac{3}{4}$ in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr | 6 | 85 00 | | |
| 22-24 ft. high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., 15-16 ft. spr. | 2 | 100 00 | | |

Linden, American. (Basswood). T. Americana.

Our stock of these trees is one of the biggest bargains of our list. The trees are big, symmetrical, have good roots, and are sure to grow. They are most thrifty when given a situation not lacking in moisture or planting on a real estate development where an immediate effect is desired; we can give the greatest value in these, Ash, and Silver Maples.

| 8 ft. high | 25 | 1 00 | 8 00 | |
|--|----|-------|-------|--------|
| 10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4 ft. spr | 80 | 2 00 | 15 00 | 125 00 |
| 14-16 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr | 30 | 4 00 | 25 00 | |
| 16 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 8 ft. spr | 3 | 6 00 | | |
| 14-24 ft. high, $6-6\frac{3}{4}$ in. diam., 10 ft. spr | 4 | 15 00 | | |
| 24-26 ft. high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ -9 in. diam., 12 ft. spr | 4 | 35 00 | | |
| 26 ft. high, $9\frac{1}{4}$ -11 in. diam., 15 ft. spr., 20 | | | | |
| yrs | 5 | 50 00 | | |
| 28 ft. high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 12 ft. spr., 24 yrs. | 1 | 60 00 | | |
| Linden, Yellow-Twigged. Tilia dasystyla. | | | | |
| 18-20 ft. high, 3-4 in. diam., 6 ft. spr | 9 | 4 50 | 30 00 | |
| | _ | | | |

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

Liquidambar or Sweet Gum

Liquidambar (Sweet Gum). Liquidambar styraciflua.

One of the handsomest blocks of trees in our nursery are the Liquidambar or Sweet Gum trees. It is grown from seed collected on Long Island while Southern trees have proven tender. Trees are uniform, straight, with broad symmetrical heads. It is unusual for nurseries to offer such good value in shade trees of this size. It is a clean, attractive tree with bright green foliage all summer. Early in autumn, the foliage turns brilliant red with yellow and dark red, taking the place on Long Island of the Sugar Maple on the mainland. In winter it is a symmetrical tree and does not need the corky ridged bark to make it interesting. Include a few Liquidambars in the border planting of your lawn or consider them for the street, and you will have a tree to which you can always point with pride.

| | | \mathbf{Each} | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|-----|-----------------|---------|---------------|
| 6 ft. high | 150 | \$ 85 | \$ 7 50 | \$ 70 00 |
| 8 ft. high | 570 | 1 25 | 10 00 | 90 00 |
| 10-12 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 4 ft. spr | 60 | 1 50 | 12 50 | |
| 10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr | 100 | 3 50 | 30 00 | 250 00 |

The Locusts

Locust, Honey. Gleditschia triacanthos.

It thrives excellently at the seaside. It has small, tough leaves not torn by the wind or injured by a deposit of salt. The one year seedlings can be mixed with Privet and other shrubs for seaside planting.

| 1 0 | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|--------|-------|
| 3-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings (\$15 per M) | 1500 | 05 | 25 | 2 00 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, 2 yr. transp | 200 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| 2-3 ft. high | 100 | 20 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| 4 ft. high | 30 | 40 | 3 50 | |
| 6 ft. high | 50 | 75 | 6 00 | |
| 8 ft. high | 70 | 1 50 | 12 50 | |
| 10-14 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 4 ft. spr | 25 | 2 50 | 20 00 | |
| 10-14 ft. high, 2-3 in. diam., 4-5 ft. spr | 20 | 4 00 | 35 00 | |
| Locust, Honey. Thornless. Gleditschia tra | ia can tho s | s, var. in | ermis. | |
| 6 ft. high | 25 | 75 | 6 00 | |
| 8 ft. high | 20 | 1 50 | 12 50 | |
| 10-14 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. diam., 4 ft. spr | 7. | 2 50 | 20 00 | |
| Locust, Yellow or Black. Robinia pseudaca | icia. | | | |
| 2-4 ft. high | 125 | 10 | 75 | 5 00 |
| 6-8 ft. high | 5 | 40 | 3 00 | |
| | | | | |

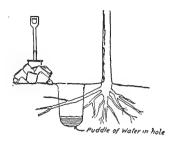
The Magnolias

| Magnolia, (Sweet Bay). | Magnolia glauca. | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|----|------|-------|--|
| 2-3 ft. high | | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 | |
| Magnolia, Umbrella. | M. tripetala. | | | | |

Every stem has a whorl of large leaves eighteen inches long with an eight inch flower set in the midst. After the flowers, a carmine seed pod from which the seeds suspend on silken threads. In the process of manufacture, the trees have

been rootpruned. They are dug with a ball so their reputation of being difficult to transplant is practically overcome.

| 1 1 | | | | |
|---|-----|-------|--------------|------|
| 4-8 in. high, 2 yr. transp | 300 | 12 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| 8 ft. high | 20 | 1 75 | 15 00 | |
| 10-12 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr | 15 | 3 00 | 25 00 | |
| 12-14 ft. high, 3-3\frac{3}{4} in. diam., 6 ft. spr., 9 | | | | |
| yrs | 10 | 10 00 | 80 00 | |



Our customers lose more big trees this way than any other. If the soil is saturated so that water will stand in the hole for a day, the roots rot and the tree is past recovery, even though there are a few leaves. This happens on clay or hard-pan subsoil, where if a hole were dug and filled with water, it would remain for several hours.

It also occurs when the trees are planted in low swampy ground or near the shore. In such situations, it is recommended that trees be planted very shoal, in some cases in a mound above the general level. You have noticed that native trees blowing over in such situations have roots only six inches deep.

The preventive in the above two cases, is to put in tile drains. This is sometimes vetoed on account of expense, and the attempt made to drain the whole into a blind cesspool, digging a pit six feet deep and filling with stones. Sometimes this is efficient and sometimes it fills with water and the tree dies.

There are many cases of valuable large trees being killed by giving orders to water the trees every day.

Transplanting is a surgical operation and it is your part to nurse through the convalescence, and know that the proper amount of food and water is given.

DECIDUOUS TREES-Continued



Magnolia Soulangeana. The Magnolias blooming before the leaves come out are of this type. The cupshaped blossoms are white and various shades of red and pink.

The Magnolias with large leaves as Tripetala, Macrophylla, Frazeri and Hypoleuca have large white flowers in June.

There are two other Magnolias you should get acquainted with — parviflora and Watsoni. They are shrubs blooming from May till August; alabaster white cups with carmine stamens as beautiful as a lily or orchid.



Seed of Magnolia tripetala — Bright rose color in September with scarlet seeds hanging out on silken threads to attract the birds. This feature is equally as attractive as the large pure white flowers in June. The illustration is from Manual of the Trees of North America by C. S. Sargent.

| DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| Magnolia, Large-Leaved. M. macrophylla. | Quan. | \mathbf{Each} | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| 3 ft. high | 55 | | \$ 15 00 | |
| 5 ft high | | | | • • • • • |
| 5 ft. high | 10 | 2 50 | 20 00 | • • • • • • |
| 8 ft. high | 15 | 6 00 | 50 00 | • • • • • |
| 10-14 ft. high, $2-2\frac{3}{4}$ in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr | 30 | 15 00 | 125 00 | |
| 12-18 ft. high, 3-4 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr., 9 | | | | |
| yrs | 8 | 18 00 | 150 00 | |
| Magnatia Engage M. D. | | | | |
| Magnolia, Fraser's. M. Fraseri. | | | | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 5 | 1 00 | | |
| 18-20 ft. high | 6 | 12 00 | 100 00 | |
| | | | | |
| Magnolia, Cucumber. M. acuminata. | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | 200 | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 70 | 50 | 4 00 | |
| 3-4 ft. high | 40 | 75 | 6 00 | |
| 6 ft. high | 20 | 1 50 | 12 50 | |
| | 25 | 3 00 | 25 00 | |
| 8 ft. high | | - : : | | • • • • • |
| 10-14 ft. high, 2-3 in. diam., 6 ft. spr | 30 | 7 00 | 60 00 | • • • • • • |
| 14-16 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 6 ft. spr | 8 | 15 00 | • • • • • • | |
| Magnolia Conspicua; syn., Yulan. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Pure white cups early in April. | 71 10 | 1 50 | 14.00 | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 15 | 1 50 | 14 00 | |
| 2 ft. high | 60 | 2 25 | 20 00 | |
| 3 ft. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. spr | 65 | 2 75 | 25 00 | |
| 3 ft. high, Imported 1913 | 40 | 2 00 | 17 50 | |
| 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr | 70 | 5 00 | 45 00 | |
| 5 ft. high, 3 ft. spr | 35 | 7 00 | 60 00 | |
| 6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr | 10 | 12 00 | | |
| | | 12 00 | • • • • • • | • • • • • |
| Magnolia Soulangeana. | | | | |
| This the kind you have in mind with the big p | oink cup | s in Apri | before th | ne leaves |
| appear. It is not the evergreen Magnolia of the | | | a handsor | |
| bushlike tree, growing 15 ft. high and equally w | | | | , |
| 2 ft. high | 35 | 1 00 | 8 50 | |
| | 100 | 1 75 | 15 00 | |
| 3 ft. high, 2 ft. spr | | | | 100.00 |
| 3 ft. high, Imported 1913 | 150 | 1 25 | 11 00 | 100 00 |
| 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr | 60 | 2 50 | 20 00 | |
| 5 ft. high 4 ft. spr | 15 | 4 00 | 30 00 | |
| Magnolia Speciosa. | | | | |
| = | | | | |
| Similar to the Soulangeana, but deeper pink | | | | |
| 3 ft. high, 2 ft. spr | 15 | 2 00 | 17 50 | |
| 3 ft. high, Imported 1913 | 50 | 1 25 | 11 00 | |
| 4 ft. high, 2 ft. spr | 15 | 3 50 | 30 00 | |
| 6-8 ft. high, 4 ft. spr | 6 | 10 00 | | |
| | | | | |
| Magnolia Lennei. | | | | |
| Flowers in April, deep red. | | | | |
| 3-4 ft. high, 2 ft. spr | 10 | 2 00 | 17 50 | |
| 3 ft. high, Imported 1913 | 5 0 | 1 25 | 11 00 | |
| 5 ft. high, 3-5 ft. spr | 5 | 5 00 | | |
| 6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr | 5 | 7 00 | | |
| 8 ft. high, 4 ft. spr | 4 | 10 00 | | |
| о то шgu, т то эрг | T | 10 00 | | |

Magnolia Alba Superba.

Magnolia Soulangeana Nigra.

Similar to the Soulangeana, but almost as white as the Conspicua, and may be planted as a white Magnolia for April blooming.

35

2 00

17 50

A dark red flower similar to Lennei, but not opening as wide.

2-3 ft. high, Imported 1913.....

| DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued | Quan. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 | 1 11 |
|--|-------|--------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 50 | | \$12 50 | | |
| 3 ft. high, 2 ft. spr | | | | | 100 |
| 4 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr | | | | | 1 1 |
| 5 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr | 25 | 5 00 | 40 00 | | |
| Magnolia Alexandria | | | | | 1 |
| Another variety similar to the Soulangeana | | | | 7 | |
| 3-4 ft. high | 40 | 3 50 | 30 00 | | Carlotte Contraction |
| Magnolia Stellata; syn., M. Halleana (Hall's | Magno | olia). | | | |
| 337 3 6 1 3 6 3 1 1 1 1 | | /TN * | | 00.4 | |

1 00

0.00

We are proud of our stock of this distinct species. The winter of 1903-4 was late and this bloomed so late in April that the blossoms were not frosted, and there was a good crop of seed from which we raised our plants now three feet high. It is a charming little bush with good foliage all summer. The flowers differ from the other Magnolias in having numerous narrow petals like the waterlily and of delightful fragrance.

1 & bink

| 1 II. mga | 100 | 1 | UU | 9 | UU | |
|--|-----|------|------|--------|-----|---------|
| 2 ft. high | 20 | 2 | 00 | 17 | 50 | |
| 3 ft. high, 2 ft. spr., 8 yrs | 55 | 3 | 50 | 32 | 50 | |
| 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr., 8 yrs | 45 | 5 | 00 | 40 | 00 | |
| gnolia Hypoleuca. | | | | | | |
| One of the large-leaved varieties, blooming in | | It h | as v | ery la | rge | flowers |
| * 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | | | | | |

Mag yellowish white in color, with brilliant carmine stamens. 3 ft. high..... 2 00 8 ft. high, 3-6 ft. spr..... 8 00 75 00 10-14 ft high., 2-3 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr.... 12 00 100 00 15 14-18 ft. high, 3-4 in. diam., 6 ft. spr..... 18 00 5 Magnolia Parviflora. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, Imported 1913 3 00 25 00 2 ft. high..... 4 00 Magnolia Watsoni. $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, Imported 1913...... 40 9.50 99. 50 3-5 ft. high, 2 ft. spr..... 5 00 45 00 Magnolia Cordata. 5 ft. high, 2 ft. spr..... 10 2 00

The Maples

Maple, Norway. Acer platanoides.

Sixty dollars for a large tree and eight to twenty thousand dollars in a home, are consistent investments. Frequently people plant their places with used for planting, it is trees of the ordinary size and five years later substitute our larger trees. Why likely to remain sour and not save those years of disappointment and use big trees at the beginning? A few farsighted people have even planted big trees before they built. You can get large trees here in any size up to thirty feet high and twenty-five feet wide. They are offered close to cost of production and digging. Stake out on your grounds the proposed location for trees. Trees spreading fifteen feet may be planted twenty-five feet away from the house. Most Long Island houses are placed at right angles to the southwest breeze. We can furnish trees with tall trunks permitting the breeze to pass underneath, and tall enough to cast a cool shade over the roof. It is usually proper to frame a house with a group of tall trees at each end, and invariably large trees are needed to shade the south side.

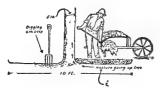
| 4-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings (\$5 per M) | 8000 | 02 | 15 | 1 00 |
|---|------|------|-------|--------|
| 4-6 ft. high | 2500 | 50 | 4 50 | 35 00 |
| 6 ft. high | 2500 | 60 | 5 00 | 45 00 |
| 8 ft. high | 4000 | 1 00 | 9 00 | 80 00 |
| 10-14 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr | 350 | 2 25 | 20 00 | 190 00 |

Some trees are killed by over-feeding, having too much strong manure put near to the roots. This decays and rots the roots. It is not likely to happen if the manure is broken up and mixed with the soil or if the manure is laid lightly on top as a mulch.

Sods will sometimes sour and rot the roots. Rotting is only apt to occur when there is too much water and too much packing of the soil. The soil becomes puddled, closing up the air spaces, and sours. It changes to a blue-black color instead of the normal chocolatebrown, and has a sour smell. Roots in it will also be blue-black and smell offensive.

Top soil piled up in grading operations, often times becomes sour, especially where there is sod and where the teams, scraper and wagons, have compacted it and driven out the air. When this is rot the roots the first summer.

Another condition which induces sour soil, is taking soil from swamps and ponds. This looks black and rich, but you should be sure that it is sweet. It is apt to sour if put in a hole two feet deep. Soil soon becomes sweet if loosened up and aërated, that is allowing the air to pass through it and surplus water to drain out.



After the water is soaked away, dig up the surface three inches deep to make a dust mulch or you can spread over the dry soil from the ridge. Then mulch the surface with any decaying vegetable matter, stable manure, leaves, lawn clippings, salt hay, seaweed, or thatch. The next time you water, it is not necessary to dig up the surface, because the mulch will hold the moisture. This later becomes mixed with the soil and you will find little roots feeding actively upon it. You will then most closely copy the condition of the tree in the woods where the ground is carpeted with decaying leaves. Conditions however differ from the woods in the fact that the tree is exposed on all sides to the drying effect of sun and wind, while in the woods the foliage is shaded and there are no drying winds. Therefore for the best growth "plant thick, thin quick." Establish forest conditions by planting small trees three to ten feet high at a distance of four to ten feet apart and thin them out as they crowd. That is one method used in extensive park and landscape planting. The above will explain to you why little trees standing singly will grow three inches a year when they might grow three feet.

The drying power of the wind is shown on the Hempstead Plains, where the trees stand alone, as near Meadowbrook. Growth is short and the Maple, Reitenbach's Purple Norway. A. platanoides var. Reitenbachi. trees are growing smaller

| ISAAC HICKS & SON, WESTBUR | Y, N. | . Y. | | • |
|---|----------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|
| | | | | |
| DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued | Quan. | \mathbf{Each} | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| 12-16 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 3-6 ft. spr | 200 | \$ 3 00 | \$ 25 00 | \$225 00 |
| 12-16 ft. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr | 200 | 5 50 | 50 00 | |
| 14-16 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-6 ft. spr | | 10 00 | 90 00 | |
| 16-20 ft. high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr | 50 | 12 00 | 110 00 | |
| 18-22 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr | 200 | 25 00 | 225 00 | |
| 18-22 ft. high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 8-12 ft. spr | 100 | 35 00 | 325 00 | |
| 18-24 ft. high. 5 in. diam., 10-14 ft. spr., 16 | 050 | 45 00 | 40% 00 | |
| yrs | 350 | 45 00 | 425 00 | |
| 18-26 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 10-14 ft. spr | 300 | 60 00 | 575 00 | |
| 22-26 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 10-18 ft. spr., 20 | 150 | 00 00 | 700 00 | |
| 22-30 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 14-18 ft. spr., 23 | 150 | 80 00 | 700 00 | |
| yrs | 40 | 90 00 | 850 00 | |
| 25-26 ft. high, 9-10 in. diam., 15-20 ft. spr. | 12 | 100 00 | 550 00 | |
| | | | | • • • • • • |
| Maple, Silver. A. saccharinum; syn., A. dasg | ycarpum | <i>t</i> . | | |
| Outside of Catalpa this gives you more heig | ht and | spread fo | r less mo | ney than |
| any large tree we offer. If you will keep the t | tree mai | nured an | \mathbf{d} watere | d, it will |
| grow rapidly and make a handsome graceful Elm | | | We have | e trained |
| our trees with single leaders to prevent splitting | of trun | ık. | | |
| 3-8 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings (\$8 per M) | 2500 | 02 | 15 | 1 00 |
| 8 ft. high, 1 in. diam | 500 | 75 | 6 00 | 50 00 |
| 10-14 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr | 200 | 1 25 | 10 00 | 90 00 |
| 10-16 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr | 165 | 1 50 | 12 50 | 100 00 |
| 10-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-7 ft. spr | 20 | 2 50 | 20 00 | |
| 10-16 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 6-7 ft. spr | 10 | 5 00 | 45 00 | |
| 18-26 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr | 8 | 35 00 | 325 00 | |
| 24-28 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 10-15 ft. spr | 8 | 45 00 | 425 00 | |
| 22-30 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 15-18 ft. spr | 20 | 50 00 | 475 00 | |
| 26-34 ft. high, 9 in. diam., 15-20 ft. spr., 20 | | m/r 00 | F-00 00 | |
| yrs | 10 | 75 00 | 700 00 | **** |
| 32-34 ft. high, $10\frac{1}{2}$ -12 in. diam., 18 ft. spr | 4 | 90 00 | | |
| 34-40 ft. high, 12-14 in. diam., 12-20 ft. spr. | 4 | 110 00 | | |
| 34-40 ft. high, 15-16 in. diam., 22-30 ft. spr. | 0 | 140.00 | | |
| 29 yrs | 2 | 140 00 | | |
| Maple, Sugar. (Rock or Hard Maple). A. | | um; syn | ., A. sacci | harinum. |
| 8 ft. high | 200 | 1 50 | 12 50 | |
| 10-14 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 5-7 ft. spr | 100 | 2 50 | 22 50 | 200 00 |
| 12-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr | 15 | 5 00 | 45 00 | |

| | 20 310 | - | | | | |
|---|---|---------|------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | Maple, Sugar. (Rock or Hard Maple). A. | sacchar | um; | syn. | , A. sacci | har in um. |
| | 8 ft. high | 200 | 1 | 50 | 12 50 | |
| | 10-14 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 5-7 ft. spr | 100 | 2 | 50 | 22 50 | 200 00 |
| , | 12-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr | 15 | 5 | 00 | 45 00 | |
| | 16-22 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr | 25 | 23 | 00 | 210 00 | |
| | 16-22 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr | 20 | 40 | 00 | 375 00 | |
| | 18-24 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 12-16 ft. spr | 12 | 75 | 00 | | |
| | 22-26 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 12-16 ft. spr | 4 | 85 | 00 | | |
| | Maple, Sycamore. A. pseudo-platanus. | | | | | |
| • | 10-12 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 4-5 ft. spr | 10 | 2 | 00 | 17 50 | |
| • | 12-16 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr | 15 | 3 | 00 | 27 50 | |
| | 14-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-7 ft. spr | 5 | 4 | 00 | 30 00 | |
| | 18-24 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 6-9 ft. spr | 5 | 10 | 00 | | |
| 1 | 18-22 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr | 4 | 40 | 00 | | |
| • | 18-22 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr | 10 | 55 | 00 | 500 00 | |
| : | 20-26 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr | 4 | 70 | 00 | | |
| • | 25-30 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr | 6 | 85 | 00 | | |
| | Maple, Schwedler's Purple Norway. A. | platano | ides | var. | Schwedle | eri. |
| 1 | 8 ft. high | 15 | 1 | 25 | 11 00 | |
| : | 12 ft. high, 2½ in. diam., 4-5 ft. spr | 15 | 5 | 00 | 45 00 | |

12-16 ft. high, 3 in. diam.....

8 ft. high.....

12 00

10

1 25 11 00

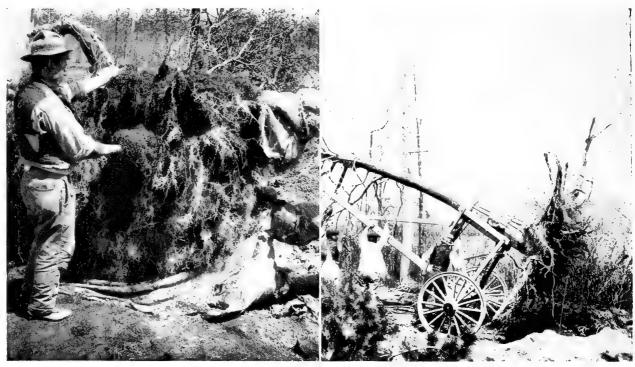


A VIEW IN OUR BLOCK OF RED MAPLES six inches in diameter, twelve to sixteen feet wide at \$40.00 each; trees five inches in diameter, the same width are \$30.00 each. These will give you a dense shade at a moderate price. They were collected from the wild growth in 1903, therefore they are cheaper than the Norway Maples that have been in the Nursery eighteen years.

SILVER MAPLES twenty-six feet high, seven inches in diameter, fifteen feet spread at \$45.00 each. We can supply you a taller tree in this species for less money than any other, making them economical for shade and screens. These and the Red Maple are both suitable for planting in the woods where chestnut trees have died, having tall trunks they will harmonize with the existing forest.



ONE OF OUR NORWAY MAPLES six inches in diameter, about three years after planting. Hundreds of people have had as good results with our large trees. Planting such trees is neither extravagant nor risky. The tree at the right end of the porch is a Small Leaf European Linden of similar description. They saved fifteen years waiting. Our collection of large trees comprises a wide variety and range in size and price.

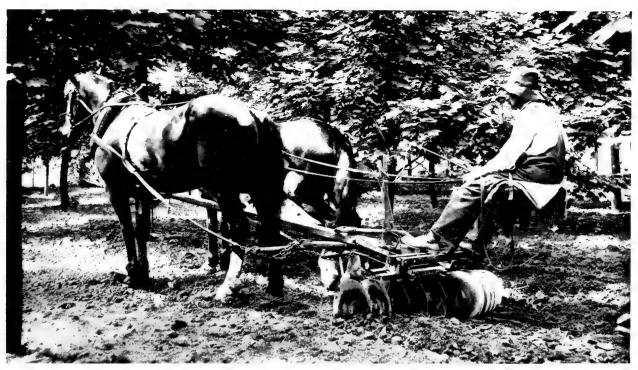


Packing the Roots of a Maple Tree seven inches in diameter. The outer roots have been packed with wet excelsior and tied in burlap. The central roots are then protected in the same way. If the roots appear dry on arrival, scratch the bark and they will probably be damp under.

Loading a Catalpa Tree on the two wheel mover. Frequently one team can deliver two trees seven inches in diameter on a bench mover and tow one of these trees behind. A group of three such trees flanking the end of the house, may be the best possible landscape treatment for your place.



Bench mover with load of four trees, seven inches in diameter, twenty-five feet high, fifteen feet spread. A derrick is used to take them from a two wheel tree-mover. Such trees are easily shipped by rail or barge. They can be unloaded and planted by a half dozen men or you can rig up a pole for unloading them. In planting them, lay them on the ground on a side where the roots are flat and tip them up. You should not hesitate to plant such trees on account of risk or trouble. We can send you an experienced man to help plant them, if you wish.



Cultivating Our Blocks of Trees seven inches in diameter, twenty-five feet high, fifteen feet spread. They are economically grown in a wholesale way far cheaper than for you to wait fifteen years for a tree one inch in diameter. Keeping the ground mellow this way conserves moisture and the trees grow vigorously throughout the season. In the drought of 1910, many people would say, "I suppose your trees are all drying up!" But we could scratch away three inches of dry dust and show them dark brown, moist soil underneath. Cultivation like this is the ideal condition for your orchard.



OUR SYSTEM OF TRAINING SPECIMEN TREES. The crosspole guides the width for the head. For instance, the trees will be twenty two feet high, fourteen feetspread, trunk six inches in diameter, branched at five feet. From the inventory we can pick out trees which closely match, fitting them for formal planting, avenues, entrance courts, surrounding formal gardens, or arching a path. Trees trained this way are broad, and it is the breadth of shadow as much as height which is of value to you.

The upper picture shows the roots tied in bundles and bent up out of the way. The shovel is taking away the loose earth which falls from between the roots when shaken out by the picking bar.

The lower picture shows eight men digging a tree seven inches in diameter. It is this kind of skilful industrious work which makes our trees sure to grow for you.



ONE OF OUR PIN OAKS 25 feet high planted on a new lawn. Note the wide circle of mellow ground over the roots. This tree has been properly watered. Many oaks start out as dense as this, but die back in July for lack of water. We deliver the tree in good condition, but nursing through convalescence is your part. Merely examine the soil a foot deep at a distance of three feet from the trunk once in two weeks from May 15th till September and know that it is damp but not too wet. The tree will then make a dense growth by June of the second year and give you its full return in beauty.



OAK AND PINE planted on a gravelly hillside near the Railroad bridge at Harbor Hill, Roslyn. These are happy in a soil so dry that Lindens, Elms, Norway Spruce and the classes of nursery stock usually offered, look yellow and dejected during a drought. We are glad to help you fit trees to your soil. This is much more important on Long Island than on the mainland where rock and clay hold up moisture.

OAKS AND WHITE PINES. Jericho Turnpike, Westbury. The Pines are about fifty years and the Oaks probably twice as old, for they are the Post Oak, one of the slow growing species.

While these Pines have been growing, there has been three generations of Scotch Pine grow up, and disappear, therefore use White Pines for permanency.

| DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued | Quan. | \mathbf{Each} | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|----------|-----------------|-----------|---------|
| 10-12 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-5 ft. spr | 4 | \$ 5 00 | | |
| 18 ft. high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. diam., 10-13 ft. spr | | 75 00 | | |
| Maple, Globose Norway. A. platanoides v | ar. Glob | osum. | | |
| 6-8 ft. high, 2½-4 ft. spr | 20 | 10 00 | 90 00 | |
| Maple, Wier's Weeping Silver. A. sacche | irinum, | var. Wie | rii. | |
| 6-8 ft. high | | 75 | | |
| 8-10 ft. high | | 1 00 | 8 50 | |
| 38 ft. high, 11 in. diam., 20 ft. spr | | 115 00 | | |
| Maple, Red or Scarlet. A. rubrum. | | | | |
| In the contragaming you can frequently che | COPIZO O | red tint | in the le | ndsanna |

In the early spring, you can frequently observe a red tint in the landscape. This is the Red Maple in bloom. The same tree is again conspicuous with its autumn coloring, turning before the Oaks. We have a block of big trees twelve to eighteen feet spread which are offered at lower price than Norway Maple which they resemble. They will make good shade trees near the house, also tall screens.

| 4-12 in. high 1 yr. seedlings (\$8 per M) | 40000 | 02 | 15 | 1 00 |
|---|-------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 6 ft. high | 150 | 50 | 4 00 | 35 00 |
| 8 ft. high | 400 | 1 25 | 11 00 | 100 00 |
| 10-14 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr | 60 | 2 00 | 17 50 | |
| 12-16 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr | 25 | 3 25 | 30 00 | |
| 12-16 ft. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr | 65 | 4 50 | 40 00 | |
| 14-20 ft. high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr | 25 | 15 00 | 140 00 | |
| 16-22 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 8-10 ft. spr | 40 | 22 00 | 200 00 | |
| 16-24 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 12-15 ft. spr | 45 | 30 00 | 280 00 | |
| 20-26 ft. high, 6 in. diam., 12-16 ft. spr | | | | |
| 18 yrs | 15 | 40 00 | 375 00 | |
| 20-30 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 14-16 ft spr., 20 | | | | |
| yrs. old | 12 | 55 00 | 525 00 | |
| 22-32 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 14-18 ft. spr | 8 | 60 00 | | |
| 28-32 ft. high, 10-12 in. diam., 14-18 ft. spr. | 3 | $90 \ 00$ | | |
| | | | | |

The Oaks

Nature planted Long Island with Oaks and Pines for eighty per cent. of the forests. Therefore, you know that they are the appropriate trees to plant, but you say Oaks are so slow. They are not. The Oaks keep right on growing through dry summers even on sandy soil. They will make a growth of 15 in. in May and June. Then the terminal bud will start again in July and grow 10 in. Frequently in August it will grow 6 in. more. We can show you in the nursery thousand of Oaks, which have outstripped the Maples. The reason Oaks have not been frequently planted is because nurserymen found it easier to import Maples or grow trees native to damp ground like Elms, Basswood and Poplars, because the Oaks when transplanted would have a larger per cent. of loss, unless severely pruned. The Oaks required more labor to dig.

The fable of the hare and tortoise illustrates most of the Oaks as compared with other trees. They frequently outstrip trees native to damper soils. They look happy and beautiful when the others look wilted and dejected. You cannot get White Oak, Black Oak, or Scarlet Oak, 10 to 15 ft. high in large quantities. They are expensive to transplant and start off slowly, taking two years before making a normal growth, and require severe cutting back. Therefore, plant them small, they take hold quickly and take care of themselves and need only plenty of space. Buy a few hundred or a few thousand and plant them six to fifteen feet apart wherever you need a grove of trees. We will show you how to plant them cheaply in holes 20 in. deep made with a crowbar.

Oak, Pin. Quercus palustris.

We can never say to much in favor of our Pin Oaks. They have been root-permanent location. We pruned and kept tied to bamboo poles to insure a straight leader. We have a will deliver them with

and dying after standing
for thirty years. In the
village of Garden City one
tree protects another from
the drying winds and they
are growing much better.

In the nursery where
the trees are exposed to
the dry west winds from
the Hempstead Plains,
growth is shorter. It is
longer fifty feet back from
the edge where the trees
protect each other from
the dry winds.



Scarlet Oak — Probably the most abundant Oak on Long Island. It is a sturdy tree making two or three growths during the summer even in dry weather. We cannot urge you too strongly to utilize our Scarlet Oak seedlings at \$25.00 per thousand. They demonstrate all the reasons for planting Oaks. Rapid growth, dignified Oak-like character, brilliant autumn color, and drought resistance.

You will not get another chance for several years to buy them so cheaply or in such large quantities. Last fall we had four men collecting for two months. In their trips to various parts of Long Island, they kept looking for Scarlet Oak, but could find only one half bushel.

Plant them either in a private nursery or in their permanent location. We will deliver them with they reach deep and far twenty inches deep or use have it. a post hole digger.

We have transplanted 20,000 of them and hope to grow them for street shade trees. Can you not keep some of the balance from going to waste? There should be hundreds of miles of Long Island roads shaded by Oaks. You have seen such stretches of road as the Hicksville Road, Massapequa, Higbie's Lane, Babylon, the Glen Cove Road at Old Westbury; and many other places where the native Oaks have been left. They are far more interesting and beautiful than rows of Norway Maples, more enduring than rows of Elms and Silver Maples which are thirsty.



The Black Oak is a variety of the Scarlet Oak. Both have thick leathery, shining, leaves, constructed to resist evaporation. They constitute the greater part of Long Island forests. The leaves and twigs are larger than the Scarlet Oak. We have a few trees six to twelve feet high if you wish a drought resisting tree of average size. Unfortunately the acorn crop has been scarce and we cannot offer them in quantity.

long roots and you should DECIDUOUS TREES-Continued

Oak, Pin.

plant them that way for large stock, too. Low branched trees for lawns and screens, high branched specimens where views or vistas are not to be disturbed. The foliage is finely cut and to gather moisture. Make tough, making the tree valuable in exposed situations. We have used an unusual holes with a crowbar, amount of skill, labor and expense to get a satisfactory stock, and we believe we

| VC 10. | Quan. | Ea | ıch | Per | 10 | Per . | TOO |
|--|-------|----|-----------|-----|-----------|-------|-----|
| 6-12 in. high | 2000 | \$ | 07 | \$ | 60 | \$ 5 | 00 |
| 4 ft. high | 400 | | 75 | 6 | 00 | 50 | 00 |
| 6 ft. high | 2000 | 1 | 00 | 9 | 00 | 75 | 00 |
| 8 ft. high, 1 in. diam | 2000 | 1 | 25 | 10 | 00 | 90 | 00 |
| 10 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr | 1200 | 2 | 25 | 20 | 00 | 165 | 00 |
| 12-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr | 200 | 3 | 50 | 32 | 50 | | |
| 12-14 ft. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr | 130 | 8 | 00 | 70 | 00 | | |
| 14-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr | 15 | 18 | 00 | 160 | 00 | | |
| 12-18 ft. high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 6-10 ft. spr | 30 | 25 | 00 | 200 | 00 | | |
| 16-20 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 8-12 ft. spr | 20 | 30 | 00 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Specimen Number

Price

| 18 ft. high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 10 ft spr | 1929-G | 35 00 |
|--|-----------------|---------|
| 24 ft. high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., 10 ft. spr | 4213-F | 40 00 |
| 18-22 ft. high, 7 in. diam., 12 ft. spr 4185-F, 4180F, | 19 22- G | 45 00 |
| 20-26 ft. high, 6-9 in. diam., 12 ft. spr., | 4064-F, | |
| | | 50 00 |
| 30 ft. high, 8½ in. diam., 10 ft. spr | 11408 | 70 00 |
| 26-28 ft. high, 8 in. diam., 11 ft. spr1945, 2148-D, | 4049-F | |
| 24 ft. high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 12 ft. spr | 2190-D | 90 00 |
| 26 ft. high, $5\frac{7}{2}$ in. diam., 15 ft. spr., (2 stems) | 1957-G | 90 00 |
| 28 ft. high, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 10 ft. spr | 2414-D | . 95 00 |
| 28 ft. high, $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., 15 ft. spr | 15517 | 110 00 |
| 28 ft. high, 8½ in. diam., 12 ft. spr | 4059-F | 115 00 |
| 26 ft. high, $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., 10 ft. spr | 1984-G | 120 00 |
| 20-24 ft. high, 9 in. diam., 14 ft. spr1946-G, | | 120 00 |
| 32 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 11 ft. spr | 2666-G | 120 00 |
| 30 ft. high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 15 ft. spr | | 125 00 |
| 28 ft. high, 16 in. diam., 17 ft. spr., (Scar) | 1958-G | 125 00 |
| 28 ft. high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., 13 ft. spr | 1947-G | 130 00 |
| 30 ft. high, 9 in. diam., 13 ft. spr., (Scar) | 3629-F | 130 00 |
| 30 ft. high, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 15 ft. spr., (2 stems) | 3681-F | 130 00 |
| 22 ft. high, 14 in. diam., 16 ft. spr | 1985-G | 130 00 |
| 36 ft. high, 9-13 in. diam., 18 ft. spr., (2 stems) | 2469-D | 130 00 |
| 20 ft. high, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., 14 ft. spr | 2470-D | 130 00 |
| 28 ft. high, $9\frac{3}{8}$ in. diam., 15 ft. spr | 11407 | 130 00 |
| 24 ft. high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., 10-15 ft. spr | | 130 00 |
| 30 ft. high, 12 in. diam., 9 ft. spr | 2665-G | 130 00 |
| 32 ft. high, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., 15 ft. spr., (2 stems) | 15358 | 130 00 |
| 26 ft. high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 13 ft. spr | 2437-D | 140 00 |
| 30-34 ft. high, 11½ in. diam., 15 ft. spr | | 140 00 |
| 26 ft. high, 20 in. diam., 13 ft. spr., (Scar) | 1987-G | 140 00 |
| 28 ft. high, $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., 12 ft. spr | 11182 | 140 00 |
| 28 ft. high, 11 in. diam., 16 ft. spr | 4326-F | 150 00 |
| 34 ft. high, $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., 18 ft. spr | 2467-D | 150 00 |
| 36 ft. high, $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 17 ft. spr | 19869 | 150 00 |
| 28 ft. high, $15\frac{7}{4}$ in. diam., 15 ft. spr | 2471-D | 150 00 |
| 28 ft. high, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., 14 ft. spr., (2 stems) | 1987 | 150 00 |
| 26 ft. high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 12 ft. spr | 2212-D | 150 00 |
| 34 ft. high, 11 in. diam., 12 ft. spr | 18034-C | 160 00 |
| 30 ft. high, 11 in. diam., 15-20 ft. spr 10229, | 1965-G | 160 00 |
| 32 ft. high, 12½ in. diam., 15 ft. spr | 4322-F | 160 00 |
| 36 ft. high, 9\frac{3}{4} in. diam., 15 ft. spr | 4171-F | 160 00 |
| 38 ft. high, 11½ in. diam., 18 ft. spr | 2409-D | 160 00 |
| | | |





RED OAKS, illustrating the fable of the Hare and the Tortoise. The smaller leaves at the tip are the second growth, made during the drought when most other trees stopped growing and looked sad.

AVENUE OF PIN OAKS IN OUR NURSERY. These trees were moved in on tree mover from three to eight years ago from the wild growth to have them ready for sale. You can look up similar trees in your vicinity and have us send a tree moving truck and crew of men to move them for you. It is lots of fun to look over your territory for a radius of ten to twenty miles for the best trees. Send us circumference at three feet and ask for estimate. Most people make the mistake of selecting trees nearby, because they think it will be cheaper. The principal item of expense is the careful dissecting out of a wide spread of roots.



YOUNG OAK SEEDLINGS, two years old at \$25 per thousand.

SAMPLE OF OUR PIN OAKS, 12 FEET HIGH. These come up to all the requirements of perfect trees described under Liquidambar, page 4. We could grow cheaper trees, but we could not grow better ones. We have an unusual stock of several thousand and if your problem is street, entrance drive or lawn-planting, you should examine this stock. The supply of Pin Oaks of such high quality is very limited.



A View in Our Nursery Showing Cedars We Have Grown for Several Years. This row shows trees about 14 feet high. We have other blocks with trees 25 feet high.

These trees have been trimmed to make them more dense and symmetrical. In the foreground is a dome or sphere of Cedar. For formal garden material, it is far better to train native plants than to import plants which do not accurately fit the climate, but sooner or later are damaged or killed by our dry summers or severe winters.



Load of Cedars, 8 to 10 feet high, from our nursery. Two horses haul about 20 such trees. If you can get Cedars like this in your vicinity, we can move them for you any time of the year very economically. We can send one of these low trucks, or if not convenient, Cedars of this size can be moved on an ordinary farm wagon, using a platform of 2-inch planks instead of a wagon body. We use skids having small wheels close together. The Cedars are then quickly rolled up by a chain across the wagon to a team. There are many points of safe and economical handling of heavy balls of earth, which we have developed.

| DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued | | C | NTI | D . | \wedge |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|------------------|------------------|--|
| 00 % 1 1 01 1 1 14 % | | _ | | er Price | |
| 30 ft. high, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., 14 ft. spr | | .4240-F, | | \$165 00 | |
| 26 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 18 ft. spr | | | 2191 | 165 00 170 00 | No AV |
| 32 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 15 ft. spr | | | 4210-F | 175 00 | |
| 36 ft. high, $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., 15 ft. spr., (Scar). | | | | 175 00 | |
| 30 ft. high, 9 in. diam., 15 ft. spr | | | | 175 00 | () / N / S |
| 24 ft. high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 18 ft. spr | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | | 4251-F | 175 00 | |
| 34 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 20 ft. spr | | 15624. | | 175 00 | |
| 30 ft. high, $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., 16 ft. spr | | 1196, | 4246-F | 175 00 | |
| 30 ft. high, 10 in. diam., 13 ft. spr | | 3320, | | 175 00 | |
| 34 ft. high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 15 ft. spr | | | 8795 | 175 00 | |
| 32 ft. high, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 17 ft. spr | | 10238, | | 180 00 | |
| 34 ft. high, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 21 ft. spr | | | 10241 | 180 00 | Chestnut Oak — This |
| 36 ft. high, $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 22 ft. spr | • • • • • • | • • • • • | 10255 | 180 00 | has leaves like the Chest- |
| Oak, Red. Q. Rubra. | Quan. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 | nut, but is not subject to |
| 4-12 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings (\$40 Per M) | 2500 | 07 | 60 | 5 00 | the chestnut bark disease. It is native on the Rock- |
| 1 ft. high, 2 yr. transp (\$60 Per M) | | 12 | 1 50 | 8 00 | away peninsula and on the |
| 2 ft. high (\$100 Per M) | 1000 | 20 | 1 75 | | sandy slopes of Cold Spring |
| 4 ft. high | 500 | 75 | 7 00 | 60 00 | Harbor and other dry |
| 6 ft. high | 700 | 1 15 | 10 00 | 80 00 | places. It grows rapidly. |
| 8 ft. high | 800 | 2 00 | 18 00 | 175 00 | χ) |
| 10-12 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 3-4 ft. spr | 80 | 3 50 | 30 00 | | C FEE |
| 10-14 ft. high, 2 in. diam., 3-5 ft. spr | 40 | 6 00 | 50 00 | • • • • • • | |
| 12-16 ft. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 3-5 ft. spr | 100 20 | 12 00 | 100 00 220 00 | • • • • • • | X ///3 |
| 16-18 ft. high, 3 in. diam., 5-8 ft. spr 14-18 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 6-8 ft. spr | 5 | 25 00 40 00 | 220 00 | • • • • • | EL STEP |
| 18-22 ft. high, 5-7 in. diam., 8-12 ft. spr | 8 | 75 00 | | • • • • • | |
| 24-28 ft. high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ -9 in. diam., 13-15 ft. spr. | 2 | 120 00 | | | |
| Oak, Scarlet. Q. coccinea. | | | | | |
| | 9000 | 05 | 40 | 9 00 | EN PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PR |
| 4-8 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings(\$20 Per M) 1-2 ft. high, 2 yr. seedlings(\$25 Per M) | 3000 | $\begin{array}{c} 05 \\ 05 \end{array}$ | 40 40 | 3 00 3 00 | |
| 4 ft. high | 100 | 1 00 | 9 00 | 85 00 | |
| 6-8 ft. high | 40 | 2 50 | 22 50 | | Cray |
| 10-14 ft. high, 2-3 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr | 15 | 12 00 | | | ,9 |
| 14-18 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 8-9 ft. spr | 10 | 45 00 | | | Mossy Cup Oak — A |
| 18-24 ft. high, $7\frac{1}{4}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 12 ft. spr | 5 | 120 00 | | | rugged tree resembling the |
| Oak, Black. Q. veluntina; syn., Q. tinctoria. | | | | | Swamp White Oak. |
| 2 ft. high | 100 | 75 | 6 00 | | NEVA |
| 3 ft. high | 100 | 1 00 | 9 00 | | |
| 5 ft. high | 75 | 1 50 | 12 50 | | (3) (2) |
| 6 ft. high | 75 | 2 00 | 17 50 | | |
| 8 ft. high | 50 | 3 50 | 30 00 | | |
| 10-14 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. diam., 2-4 ft. spr | 80 | 6 00 | 50 00 | | RU D |
| Oak, Post. Q. obtusiloba; syn., Q. stellata. | | | | | 500 |
| 1 ft. high | 50 | 50 | 4 50 | | A STATES |
| 2 ft. high | 200 | 75 | 6 50 | | THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT |
| 3 ft. high | 250 | 1 15 | 10 00 | 85 00 | |
| 4 ft. high | 35 | 1 50 | 12 50 | | Jan |
| 6 ft. high | 15 | 2 25 | 20 00 | • • • • • • | 2 (2 |
| Oak, White. Q. alba. | | | | | Post Oak — This re- |
| 1 ft. high | 200 | 20 | 1 50 | 12 00 | sembles the White Oak, |
| 2 ft. high | 400 | 50 | 4 50 | 40 00 | but has a double lobe at |
| 3 ft. high | 500 | 75 | 7 00 | | the side, like two thumbs |
| 4 ft. high. 5 ft. high. | 500 400 | 1 00 | 9 00 | | side by side, while the White Oak has a narrower |
| 6 ft. high. | 400 100 | 1 75 2 00 | 15 00 17 50 | | lobe more like the finger. |
| o 100 mgm | 100 | £ 00 | 11 00 | 100 00 | more me me miger. |

It grows on the drier lands of Long Island and the leaf has the dark green, leathery and glossy texture of the drought resisting class. It is a slow growing Oak. We are willing for you to apply your criticism that Oaks are slow growing to the Post Oak and to a lesser degree to its relative, the White Oak. Even when young, it has the mature, dignified, strong-branched effect of an old tree.



Scrub Oak - This name applies properly to the species making a low thicket about five feet high springing up quickly after fires and with scattered pitch pine covering thousands of acres. These two being species which best withstand the fire. The fires have given the land its bad reputation.



The White Oak comes nearest the English Oak, which is the Oak of architecture, art and literature. It has strong, horizontal, gravity-defying branches. It can be distinguished in summer by the pea green color of the foliage.

| | DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued | Quan. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|----------|---|------------|--|---------------|---------------|
| • | 10 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 4 ft. spr | 15 10 | \$ 8 00 10 00 | \$60 00 | |
| , | Oak, Chestnut. Q. prinus. | 10 | 10 00 | | • • • • • • |
| 3 | 2-3 ft. high | 400 | 50 | 4 00 | 35 00 |
| 3 | 4-5 ft. high | 400 | 1 00 | 9 00 | 80 00 |
| r 1 | 6 ft. high | 100 | 2 00 | 17 50 | 150 00 |
| - | 8 ft. high | 50 5 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 25 00 | |
| l | 10-18 ft. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 4-5 ft. spr | 9 | 15 00 | | |
| 3 | Oak, Chestnut, Dwarf. Q. prinoides. | | | | |
| S | 4 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings(\$40 Per M) | 2000 | 07 | 60 | 5 00 |
| , f | Oak, Swamp White. Q. bicolor. | | | | |
| L | 6-12 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings(\$25 Per M) | 10000 | 05 | 40 | 3 00 |
| | 2-3 ft. high | 1000 | 50 | 4 50 | 40 00 |
| | 4-6 ft. high | 300 20 | 1 00 2 00 | 8 00 17 50 | 60 00 |
| | 8 ft. high | 6 | 22 00 | 17 50 | • • • • • • |
| | | _ | 22 00 | | • • • • • • |
| | Oak, Mossy Cup, or Burr. Q . macrocarpa $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high(\$30 Per M) | ı. 1000 | 06 | 50 | 4.00 |
| | 4-5 ft. high | 40 | 1 00 | 50 8 50 | 4 00 75 00 |
| | 6-8 ft. high | 20 | 2 50 | 20 00 | |
| | 12-18 ft. high, 2-3 in. diam., 3-6 ft. spr | 8 | 8 00 | | |
| 9 | Oak, Scrub. Q. ilicifolia. | | | | |
| 9 | 1 ft. high | 85 | 50 | 4 00 | |
| 7 | 3 ft. high | 100 | 75 | 6 00 | 50 00 |
| r | Oak, Laurel-Leaved. Q. imbricaria. | | | | |
| 1 | 3-4 ft. high | 50 | 75 | 5 00 | |
| - | 6 ft. high | 100 | 1 75 | 15 00 | |
|) t | 8 ft. high | 30 | 3 00 | 25 00 | • • • • • • |
| e | Oak, Black Jack. Q. marilandica; syn., Q. J | | ea; syn., | $Q.\ nigra.$ | |
| 1 | 4-8 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings (\$30 Per M) | 6000 | 06 | 50 | 4 00 |
| | Oak, English or Royal. Q. pedunculata. | | | | |
| | 10-14 ft. high, 2-3 in. diam., 4-6 ft. spr | 8 | 2 00 | 12 00 | |
| | 15-20 ft. high, 4 in. diam., 7-10 ft. spr | 10 | 10 00 | 60 00 | |
| | 16-24 ft. high, 5 in. diam., 10-12 ft. spr | 10 | 12 00 | 80 00 | |
| | | | | | |
| | Paulownia Imperialis (Empress Tree). | | | | |
| | 3-4 ft. high | 30 | 1 50 | 10 00 | |
| | 36 ft. high, $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 28 ft. spr | 1 | 140 00 | 10 00 | |
| | Peach, Double Flowering White. Pruni | is Persi | ca camell | ineflora n | lena |
| | 4-5 ft. high | 50 50 | 40 | 3 50 | |
| | , | | | | |
| | Peach, Double Flowering Red. Prunus | | - | _ | |
| s , | 4-5 ft. high | 25 | 40 | 3 50 | |
| - | Pepperidge (Sour Gum). Nyssa sylvatica. | | | | |
|). I | 1 ft. high | 60 | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| l, S. | 2 ft. high | 75 135 | 50 1 00 | 4 00 7 50 | 60 00 |
| n. | | 100 | 1 00 | , 50 | 00 00 |
| n | Persimmon. Diospyros Virginiana. 3-4 ft. high | 60 | 50 | 4 00 | |
| | о-ж п. шgп | 00 | 90 | 4 00 | |

| DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued Plane Tree. Platanus orientalis. 10-12 ft. high | | Each \$1 25 | | Per 100 \$ | |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------|--|
| The Poplar | | | | | No the state of th |
| Poplar, Carolina. Populas deltoides, var. Ca $8 \text{ ft. high.} \dots \dots$ | 100 | 40 60 | 3 50 5 00 | • • • • • • | |
| Poplar, Japanese. P. suaveolens. | | | | | |
| This is a rapid grower. It is the first tree The leaves are dark shiny green and leathery an Maple or Linden. It appears entirely free from other members of the family. | d adher the rust | e as late | in the s | eason as | Red Oak — This has large leaves not deeply indented. The leaf is nearly as wide at one end |
| 6 ft. high | 25 55 90 15 | 75 1 00 2 25 4 00 80 00 | 6 00 7 50 20 00 35 00 | | as the other, whereas the Black Oak which is liable to be confused with it, is more wedge-shaped at the |
| | | _ | | | base. |
| Poplar, Lombardy. <i>P. nigra</i> , var. <i>Italica</i> ; s 6 ft. high 8 ft. high 10-12 ft. high, 1 in. diam., 2-3 ft. spr | yn., P. j 60 80 150 | 35 40 60 | 3 00 3 50 5 00 | | |
| Poplar, Balsam. P. balsamifera. We do not have a great quantity of these bushy tops and we recommend them for sea-sid best soft wood trees we offer. The buds are sw can detect the odor almost as great a distance bloom. | e plantir eet-scent | ng. The ed, and | ey are or in the sp | ne of the oring one | |
| 6 ft. high | 65 60 5 | 50 1 25 18 00 | 3 50 10 00 | 60 00 | |
| Silver Bell or Snowdrop Tree. Halesia te | traptera. | | | | XXXX |
| 3-4 ft. high. 6-8 ft. high. 10-12 ft. high, 7-10 ft. spr. | 10 10 15 | 1 00 4 00 20 00 | 7 50 35 00 | | |
| Sophora Japonica. (Japanese pagoda tree). 2-8 ft. high | 8000 8 | 03 3 00 | 20 | 1 00 | 9 |
| Sassafras. Sassafras officinalis. 5-6 ft. high | 20 | 75 | 6 00 | | |
| Thorn, Cockspur. Crataegus crus-galli. | | | | | Swamp White Oak — |
| 1-2 ft. high | 85 100 | 40 75 | 3 50 6 50 | | Though named Swamp White Oak, it is by no |
| Thorn, Paul's Double Scarlet. Hawthorn 5 ft. high. | 20 | 75 | 6 00 | | means a swamp tree. It is usually found in rich moist soils. The best of its class |
| Tulip Tree | | | | | for decorative planting because in a proper soil it |
| Tulip Tree. Liriodendron tulipifera. 1-2 ft. high | 500 | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 | will give the quickest re- turn in beauty. Our two year seedlings |
| 4 ft. high | 30 40 | 75 1 2 5 | $\begin{array}{cc} 6 & 00 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$ | • • • • • • | at \$25.00 per thousand offer an unusual oppor- |

tunity to obtain an Oak grove at low price.

We recommend it highly to those wishing to realize the White Oak ideal quickly. You will be pleased with the thick sturdy trunk and strong horizontal branches covered with shaggy bark.





Pin Oak — The Pin Oak is distinguished by having slender branches hanging downward, and the leaf is sharp at the base. The Scarlet Oak which resembles it, has a leaf square at the base, limbs more upright and is native on drier ground.



Pepperidge or Sour Gum
— Usually found in wet
ground, but thriving on
upland. The elliptical
glossy leaves are fiery scarlet or deep crimson in the
autumn.

| DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued 8 ft. high | Quan. 50 60 40 100 30 | Each \$1 50 3 00 5 00 8 00 15 00 | | Per 100 \$ | |
|--|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------|--|
| Tulip, Pyramidal. L. tulipifera var. pyrami 6-8 ft. high | 10 5 10 10 10 | 3 00 10 00 2 00 5 00 | 25 00 17 50 45 00 | | |
| The Willow | 7 S | | | | |
| Willow Salamon's Weeping. Salix Babylo 6 ft. high | | . Salan | | | |
| Willow, Babylonian Weeping. Salix Bab 8-10 ft. high | - | 75 | 6 00 | ••••• | |
| Willow, Golden-Barked. S. vitellina aurea | | 00 | 0.00 | 10.00 | |

Willow, Laurel-Leaved. S. pentandra.

6 ft. high.....

8 ft. high.....

4-6 ft. high.....

Often a big, quick screen is needed. This will do it, even on land not as damp as usually preferred by the Willow. They may be planted six to ten feet apart, two to three rows deep. More permanent trees which are more accurately fitted to the degree of moisture in the soil may be planted between them. Laurel Willow has broad, privet-like foliage, shining as if varnished.

300

40

75

3 50

6 00

25 00

25 00

| The Walnuts | , | | | |
|---|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| Walnut, Black. Juglans nigra. | | | | |
| 1-2 ft. high | 65 | 30 | 2 00 | |
| 3-4 ft. high | 200 | 40 | 3 00 | 20 00 |
| 6 ft. high | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 | |
| Walnut, English. J. regia. | | | | |
| 2-4 ft. high | 50 | 1 00 | 8 00 | |
| 8 ft. high | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 | |
| Walnut, Japan. J. cordiformis. | | | | |
| 5-8 ft. high | 15 | 1 00 | 8 00 | |
| 18 ft. high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., 10-16 ft. spr | 3 | 40 00 | | |

Evergreen Trees

The Arborvitaes

| Arborvitæ, American. Thuya occidentalis. | | | | |
|--|-----|-------|---------------|-------|
| 3 ft. high | 200 | 1 00 | 7 50 | 60 00 |
| 4 ft. high | 75 | 1 50 | 11 00 | |
| 5 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr | 100 | 3 00 | 25 00 | |
| 6 ft. high, 2-4 ft. spr | 75 | 5 00 | 4 5 00 | |
| 8 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ft. spr | 30 | 12 00 | 90 00 | |
| 10 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr | 40 | 18 00 | 160 00 | |
| 12 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr | 30 | 22 00 | 200 00 | |
| | | | | |



DIGGING A CEDAR IN OUR NURSERIES. Note the myriads of fine feeding roots which result from the rootpruning it received when previously transplanted. The ball is bigger than when previously transplanted, therefore, the ball when delivered to you contains quantities of these fibres undisturbed. See diagram on page 34. Our trees are almost neglect proof, but don't veto our inspector's suggestion to water.

Watering Cedars. If you do not water, a pair of little black beetles may start a channel under the bark and lay eggs on each side. As these hatch and grow, they cut off the circulation of sap. If they have entered the tree, sometimes you can help the tree drown them out by watering and fertilizing. Examine the trees in hot, dry weather during the summer and see if there is a little powder sawdust on the bark. It may not be too late to save the trees.



PACKING CEDAR ARCHES IN CRATES. In planting, the iron frames are bolted together. Mature gardens can be made from the stock we have been growing ten to twenty years. You will not do justice to your garden ideals until you investigate our offerings.



Part of a Delivery of Cedars made direct from the collecting fields by traction engine and three trailers. On one trip as many Cedars are delivered as would be hauled by twenty-four to thirty horses. We are equipped for large operations, quick work and economical and safe results.



LUPINES. A border of Lupines at its highest beauty in early June. The German Iris planted at the edge were just as conspicuous a few days earlier. If a continuation of blue is desired, Delphinium and Veronica will give it.



No garden can be sombre where the nodding bells of the Campanula smile.



As cut flowers, the Dianthus or China Pinks cannot be excelled.



HEMEROCALLIS. Frequently a roadside is embellished by the lemon and orange colored lilies of the Hemerocallis which persist in spite of the heat and dust. There are several good garden varieties.



Flower Garden. If you love flowers, you can have them without the restriction of formal walks and beds. A promiscuous planting after all has a fascination demanding recognition.



DIGITALIS. Showing the strong plants we offer.

| EVERGREEN TREES—Continued Arborvitæ, Siberian. T. occidentalis var. W | Quan. Tareana, | | Per 10 Siberica. | |
|---|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1 ft. high | 175 | \$ 60 | • | \$ 40 00 |
| 2 ft. high. | 200 | | 15 00 | |
| 8-9 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr | 5 • 2 | 18 00 20 00 | • • • • • | • • • • • |
| 10-13 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr | × | 20 00 | | |
| Arborvitæ, Pyramidal. T. occidentalis var. | pyrami | dalis. | | |
| 4 ft. high | 75 | 3 00 | 25 00 | |
| 5-7 ft. high, 1-2 ft. spr | 15 | 6 00 | 50 00 | |
| 8-10 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr | 10 | 16 00 | • • • • • | |
| Arborvitæ, Booth's Dwarf. T. occidentalis | s, var., <i>l</i> | Boothii. | | |
| 6 in. high | 150 | 50 | 4 50 | 40 00 |
| 1 ft. high | 300 | 85 | 7 00 | 60 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 40 | 2 50 | 20 00 | |
| Arborvitæ, Dwarf Globose. T. occidentalis | s, var., <i>g</i> | lobosa. | | |
| 1½ ft. high | 130 | 1 50 | 12 50 | • • • • • • |
| Arborvitæ, Golden or George Peabody. | T. occ | identalis, | var., lut | ea. |
| 1 ft high | 35 | 50 | 4 00 | |
| 2 ft. high | 25 | 1 50 | 12 50 | |
| 3 ft. high | 10 | 2 25 | 20 00 | |
| Arborvitæ, Standish Japanese. T. Japon | ica, syn | ., Thuyoq | osis Stand | lishii. |
| Closely resembles the American Arborvita | | | | er price, |
| because we wish to clear off a block. Useful for | making | a tall scr | een. | |
| 7 ft. high, 3 ft. spr | 15 | 6 00 | <i>5</i> 0 00 | |
| 10-12 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr | 8 | 8 00 | 70 00 | |
| | | | | |

The Red Cedars

Cedar, Red. Juniperus Virginiana.

These trees two or three feet high, are handsome specimens and when at this age grow rapidly, gaining in height as fast as the Pines. As an evergreen hedge, Cedar is valuable. It should be in the full sunshine and kept trimmed narrow at the top to encourage the lower branches. A group planting is more satisfactory than a hedge, because in alhedge, the defects in any individual are apparent. Trees two or three feet high may be planted three to ten feet apart.

These are evergreens suitable for planting with Cedars on the seashore; White Spruce, Pitch Pine, Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine, Colorado Blue Spruce. For plant-

ing inland, add White Pine and Hemlock.

| 2-4 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings (\$12 Per 1 ft. high (\$200 Per | M) 1500 | 03 35 | 20 3 00 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 50 \\ 25 & 00 \end{array}$ |
|---|---------|----------|--------------|--|
| 2 ft. high(\$350 Per | | | 5 00 | 40 00 |
| 3 ft. high | 1100 | 1 00 | 7 50 | 60 00 |
| 4 ft. high | 500 | 2 00 | 17 50 | $160 \ 00$ |
| 5 ft. high | 400 | 3 50 | 30 00 | 250 00 |
| 6 ft. high | 320 | 5 00 | 45 00 | 400 00 |
| 7 ft. high | 175 | 6 00 | <i>55</i> 00 | 500 00 |
| 8 ft. high | 80 | 9 00 | 80 00 | |
| 9 ft. high | 25 | 10 00 | 90 00 | |
| 10 ft. high | 90 | 14 00 | 130 00 | |
| 12 ft. high | 110 | 16 00 | 150 00 | |

We have hundreds of trees fourteen to twenty feet high growing in the nursery from two to eight years. They have large balls of earth and have been sheared several times. We shipped many carloads of them successfully and they arrived in good condition, even after a journey of ten days.

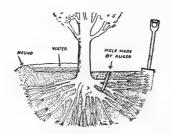
| 14 ft. high | 180 | 20 00 | 190 00 | |
|-------------|-----|--------------|---------------|--|
| 16 ft. high | 190 | 26 00 | 250 00 | |



Lombardy Poplar-This is what many people mean by Poplar. If cut back severely and the ground made rich and moist, it can be kept in good condition. Otherwise twigs and leaves die on many parts of Long Island, just when they are needed to make a screen. For immediate screens we recommend that larger trees of more permanent varieties be used. A screen is usually wanted from eight to sixteen feet in height, and we offer thousands of Maples, Oaks, Lindens, Cedars and Pines which will make such a screen immediately.



Tulip Tree, a straight, alert, broad-shouldered tree. Its praises are mentioned by all who know it. Give it room and it will become the largest tree in this region.



Watering Red Cedar or other tree moved with a ball of earth. The ball gets dry quickly. Dig or bore down among the roots to a depth of a foot and a half and blow it to see if it is dry and dusty.

Examine the roots this way at least once in two weeks from May till September, for two or three years, watering if necessary, and your trees will be dense, beautiful and happy.

To water the tree, make a mound around the edge of the ball to hold the water. If the mound is further out, the water will soak down in the loose soil outside the ball and the ball remain dry.

After the water has soaked away, do not let the soil bake and dry out, but dig it loose or spread the dry soil from the ridge or better, spread on manure for a mulch.

Below is the method we have developed for digging evergreens. The soil is dissected out from the roots with fork and picking bar. The numerous fibrous feeding roots are wrapped around against the ball.



| EVERGREEN TREES—Continued | Quan. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---------------------------|-------|--------------|----------|---------|
| 18 ft. high | | \$32 00 | \$310 00 | \$ |
| 20 ft. high | 95 | 38 00 | 360 00 | |
| 22 ft. high | 40 | 48 00 | 460 00 | |
| 24 ft. high | 24 | 55 00 | 500 00 | |
| 26 ft. high | 20 | 75 00 | 700 00 | |

For Cedars direct from the collecting fields, write us stating height, and area to be planted. Such trees succeed well, especially if you see that the balls of earth are kept damp.

Perhaps there are Cedars in your vicinity. We can move them for you by contract, day's work or cooperate with your men and teams, we supplying apparatus and a few skilled men. Cedars can be moved at any time of the year. We will have men available to start such work in May. Some of our most successful plantings have been in July, August and September.

| | Cedar, Red, Dwarf Globe. J. Virginiana, | var., gl | obosa | ι. | | | |
|---|--|----------|-------|-----------|--------|----|-----------|
|) | 1 ft. high | 50 | 1 | 50 | 14 | 00 | |
| } | Cedar, Arches. | | | | | | |
|) | 8 ft. high, 7 ft. spr | 15 | 45 | 00 | 400 | 00 | |
| | Cedar, Standards or Bay Tree Form. | | | | | | |
| - | 3 ft. high | 20 | 6 | 00 | 50 (| 00 | |
| ; | 4 ft. high | 40 | 9 | 00 | 80 | 00 | |
| l | 6 ft. high | 40 | 15 | 00 | 140 | 00 | |
| | Cedar, Blue. J. Virginiana, var., glauca. | | | | | | |
| | 1 ft. high | 45 | | 75 | 6 | 00 | |
| | 2 ft. high | 68 | 2 | 00 | 17 | | |
| } | 3 ft. high | 70 | 3 | 00 | 27 | 50 | |
| | Cedar, Blue. Mt. Atlas. Cedrus Atlantica, va | ır alaı | ıca. | Gr | afted. | | |
| 1 | 3 ft. high | 20 | | 00 | 17 | 50 | |
| | 6-8 ft. high | 5 | | 00 | | | |
| t | Cedar, Mt. Atlas. C. Atlantica. | | | | | | |
| , | 2-3 ft. high | 150 | | 50 | 4 (| 00 | 25 00 |
| ! | | | | | | | |
| = | Cedar of Lebanon. Cedrus Libani. | 1.5 | 0 | 00 | 05 | 00 | |
| | 3-4 ft. high | 15 | 3 | 00 | 25 (| UU | • • • • • |
| 9 | Cryptomeria Japonica, var., Lobbi Compacta. | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3-4 ft. high | 17 | 2 | 00 | 15 (| 00 | |
| 9 | The Firs | | | | | | |
| _ | ine rirs | | | | | | |

| ir, | Nordmann's. Abies Nordm | anni | iana. | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|-------|--------|------|--------|--------|-------|
| | 1-2 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings (| (\$25 | Per M) | 1200 | 05 | 40 | 3 00 |
| | 1 ft. high | | | 200 | 1 00 | 7 50 | 50 00 |
| | 2 ft. high | | | 170 | 2 50 | 20 00 | |
| | 3 ft. high | | | 180 | 6 00 | 50 00 | |
| 4 | ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr | | | 150 | 7 00 | 60 00 | |
| | 5 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr | | | 100 | 12 00 | 100 00 | |
| | 6 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr | | | 70 | 18 00 | 160 00 | |
| | 7 ft. high, 5-7 ft. spr | | | 60 | 20 00 | 180 00 | |
| | 8 ft. high, 5-7 ft. spr | | | 35 | 30 00 | 270 00 | |
| | 9 ft. high, 5-8 ft. spr | | | 35 | 40 00 | 360 00 | |
| | 10 ft. high, 6-8 ft. spr | | | 50 | 50 00 | 450 00 | |
| | 12 ft. high, 6-9 ft. spr | | | 20 | 60 00 | 550 00 | |
| | 14 ft. high, 7-9 ft. spr | | | 9 | 70 00 | 650 00 | |
| | 18 ft. high, 11-12 ft. spr | | | 3 | 105 00 | | |
| | 20 ft. high, 9-11 ft. spr | | | 3 | 130 00 | | |
| | | | | | | | |



| EVERGREEN TREES—Continued | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|------------------------------|----------------|---|
| | _ | | | _ | |
| Fir, Cephalonian. A. cephalonica. | Quan. | Each | | Per 100 | |
| 1-2 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings | $\frac{1600}{300}$ | \$ 05 25 | \$ 40 | \$ 3 00 | |
| 6-10 in. high | | 1 00 | 2 00 7 50 | 15 00 50 00 | W. C. |
| 2-3 ft. high | | 2 00 | 17 50 | | |
| 4-6 ft. high, 3-5 ft. spr | 14 | 8 00 | 60 00 | | |
| | | | | | |
| Fir, Fraser's Balsam. A. Fraseri. | | | | | |
| 3 ft. high | 120 | 1 25 | 10 00 | 75 00 | |
| 4 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 | | |
| Fir, Concolor or White. A. concolor. | | | | | |
| • | 200 | P ~ | 4.00 | 05 00 | A John Mark |
| 6-12 in. high, 4 yr. transp | 200 200 | $\begin{array}{c} 75 \\ 1 75 \end{array}$ | $\frac{4}{15} \frac{00}{00}$ | 35 00 | |
| 1 ft. high | | 3 50 | 30 00 | | |
| 3 ft. high | 50 | 6 00 | 55 00 | | This is our invention |
| 4-5 ft. high | 40 | 12 00 | 100 00 | | for clamping the ball of |
| 6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr | 10 | 22 00 | 210 00 | | earth solidly in canvas. |
| 7 ft. high, 5 ft. spr | 15 | 25 00 | | | We have a large variety of |
| 8-10 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr | 20 | 40 00 | 350 00 | | this apparatus adapted to |
| Abiog Weiteleii Weitelde Etc. | | | | | various species and soils. |
| Abies Veitchii. Veitch's Fir. | m o o | | | | We can send out crews of |
| 1 ft. high | | 1 00 | 7 50 | 45 00 | skilled men to do the work by contract or days work. |
| 2 ft. high | | 2 50 5 00 | 20 00 45 00 | • • • • • • | Frequently we supply the |
| 4 ft. high 6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr | 20 | 8 00 | 70 00 | | apparatus and a few |
| 8 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr | 15 | 15 00 | 125 00 | | skilled men, local men and |
| 10-14 ft. high, 5 ft. spr | 10 | 18 00 | 130 00 | | teams doing the rest. |
| | | | | | After the ball is clamped |
| Abies Subalpina. Sub-Alpine Fir. | | | | | tight, it is undermined and |
| 2 ft. high | 75 | 3 00 | 25 00 | | a strong platform put part |
| 3 ft. high | | 4 50 | 40 00 | | way under it and the ball pulled on it by a hammock. |
| 4-6 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr | 20 | 6 00 | 50 00 | • • • • • | paned on it by a nammock. |
| Abies Homolepis, syn., brachyphylla. | | | | | |
| 1-3 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings (\$25 per M) | 9000 | 05 | 40 | 3 00 | Below is our method of |
| 4-6 in. high | 500 | 20 | 1 75 | 15 00 | delivering large Cedars |
| 1 ft. high | | 1 50 | 12 50 | 100 00 | and other evergreens with |
| 2 ft. high | | 2 50 | 20 00 | 175 00 | auto truck and trailer. |
| 3 ft. high | | 4 50 | 40 00 | • • • • • | You get six tons of good earth and trees that save |
| 4 ft. high | | 6 00 | 50 00 | • • • • • • | vou fifteen vears. We |
| 6 ft. high, 4 ft. spr 8-10 ft. high, 4 ft. spr | 10 3 | 15 00 20 00 | • • • • • • | • • • • • • | have thousands of such |
| o-10 it. mgn, 4 it. spr | 3 | 20 00 | • • • • • • | • • • • • • | Cedars in the nursery |
| PH1 2 Y 1 | • | | | | available for immediate |
| The Hemloo | ks | | | | delivery. The radius for |
| Hemlock, American. Tsuga Canadensis. | | | | | economical and quick de- liveries this way extends |
| 6-12 in. high. | 1000 | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 | to Connecticut, West- |
| 1 ft. high | | 40 | 3 50 | 30 00 | chester County, Northern |
| $1_{\frac{1}{2}}$ ft. high | 100 | 1 00 | 7 50 | 60 00 | New Jersey, and Staten |
| 2 ft. high | | 1 25 | 10 00 | 90 00 | Island. |
| 3 ft. high | 200 | 2 50 | 22 50 | 200 00 | |
| 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr | 100 | 4 00 | 35 00 | | |
| 5 ft. high, 3-5 ft. spr | 45 | 5 50 | 50 00 | • • • • • • | |
| 6 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr | 50 50 | 8 00 10 00 | 70 00 90 00 | • • • • • • | |
| 8 ft. high. 4-6 ft. spr | | 15 00 | 140 00 | | |
| 9 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr | 30 | 18 00 | 170 00 | | |
| | | | | | |

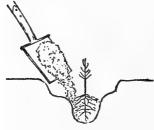




We planted this group of Cedars. The ground was at the basement level, but the trees being thirty feet high, screened the servants' windows in the fourth floor above, from the entrance drive.



The feathery gracefulness of a young Hemlock makes it one of the most beautiful evergreens. It asks to be shielded from severe winds and salt air.



Planting 2 year White Pine - On sod or brush shade out the weeds. land, cut out a sod, lay one side and dig a hole. Spread out the roots and cover with mellow earth.

| EVERGREEN TREES—Continued | | | Per 10 | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------|----------|----|
| 10 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr | 30 \$ | 22 00 | \$180 00 | \$ |
| 12 ft. high, 5-7 ft. spr | 8 | 28 00 | | |
| 24-28 ft. high, 14-16 ft. spr | 6 | 120 00 | | |
| 28 ft. high, 18 ft. spr | 1 | 140 00 | | |
| | | | | |

Hemlock Hedge. No. 2.

9 ft. high, 8 ft. wide, 120 ft. long. \$15.00 per lineal foot, delivered planted, and guaranteed, within 15 miles, or packed F. O. B. cars Westbury.

11-12 ft. high, 8-12 ft. wide, 550 ft. long. \$16.00 per lineal foot, delivered, planted and guaranteed, within 15 miles, or packed F. O. B. cars Westbury.

The Junipers

Juniper, Common. Juniperus, Communis var., Canadensis.

Not everything will thrive in a hot, dry, sandy situation. The common Juniper will, and this makes it a valuable asset to Long Island planters. There are places, too, requiring a low-growing plant. This creates a carpet-like effect, three feet high, This, the Yew, Mugho Pine, and dwarf Spruce, are appropriate at drive entrances and junctures, where a view of approaching vehicles is essential.

| 8 in. high, 8-12 in. spr | 200 200 | | 75 25 | - | 00 00 | 40 00 90 00 |
|---|------------|-----|-----------|----|----------|----------------|
| Juniper, Swedish. J. communis, var., Suecic | a. | | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | 40 | • | 75 | 6 | 00 | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 100 | 1 | 00 | 9 | 00 | |
| 2 ft. high | 33 | 1 | 50 | 12 | 00 | |
| Juniper, Chinese. Upright Form. J. Chinese | nsis. | | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | 100 | | 75 | 6 | 00 | 50 00 |
| 2-3 ft. high | 20 | 1 | 25 | 10 | 00 | |
| Juniperus Stricta Glauca. | | | | | | |
| 8-12 in. high | 200 | | 50 | 3 | 50 | |
| Juniperus Pfitzeriana. | | | | | | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 125 | 1 | 50 | 12 | 50 | 100 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 25 | 2 | 25 | 20 | 00 | |
| Juniperus, Recurva Squamata. | | | | | | |
| 1-2 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ft. spr | 30 | 2 . | 50 | 20 | 00 | |
| Juniperus, Sabina Tamariscifolia. | | | | | | |
| 6-12 in. high, 1 ft. spr | 60. | | 50 | 4 | 50 | |
| 1 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. spr | 125 | 1 | 00 | 9 | 00 | 75 00 |

The Pines

Are you planning an extensive grove of White Pine? Try our two year transplanted trees. They will give you the same effect in four years as if you used trees a foot and a half high, and cost but a fraction as much.

They are just right to start a private nursery. Plant them in beds six feet wide, placing them a foot or fifteen inches apart each way or in rows for horse cultivation. You will then have a much larger quantity for planting two or three years hence and at much lower cost than if you depended upon buying them from nurseries. They take care of themselves. After the second year they will even

Pine, White. Pinus Strobus.

| 2-3 in high, 1 yr. seedling (\$2 per M) | 40000 | 01 | 10 | 50 |
|--|-------|------|----|-------|
| 2-3 in. high, 2 yr. transp (\$18 per M) | 70000 | 04 | 30 | 2 00 |
| 6-12 in. high, 2 yr. transp (\$80 per M) | 3000 | 15 1 | 20 | 10 00 |



White Pine Three to Five Feet. We have grown White Pine by the thousand because the merits of the tree insures against any surplus. These trees show an annual growth of two to three feet. We have been transplanting every other tree this winter to provide the lower branches with light and air. Where they are allowed to crowd, the lower limbs have a tendency to die off. The important part of our story, however, is the rootpruning. A beautiful top has little value without a proper proportion of roots, and there is where our stock differs from the average. We can see the necessity of investing time and capital, running a rootpruner under the trees during the summer. The cost of each tree is thereby advanced a few cents, but that few cents gives you a tree that will thrive when transplanted and make a normal growth.

We are growing White Pine extensively because they will do the most to make all the year residence in the country more attractive. The ideal use for much Long Island land is for all the year residence for people of moderate means. There is need of evergreen foliage for windbreaks, boundary screen and to break the level sky line. White Pine will do this work to the greatest general satisfaction. It is the noblest evergreen tree of Eastern North America. If you think the White Pine will get too big for your situation we will show you the result of cutting them back in May and June. It makes ten buds for next year instead of five. Cutting in August or September is not so efficient.

The Insert is a Two Year Transplanted White Pine. Colonize a hillside with it, six to twelve feet apart or if you have

THE INSERT IS A TWO YEAR TRANSPLANTED WHITE PINE. Colonize a hillside with it, six to twelve feet apart or if you have an abandoned field or an open area in the woodland made thin by dying chestnuts, plant Oak and Pine. The cost is trifling and in a few years you will have the most substantial composition possible. They cost \$18.00 per 1000.



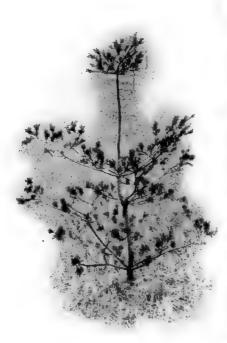
WHITE PINE showing numerous hair-like roots, resulting from rootpruning and representing the extra value to you. The superiority of our trees consists of a ball large enough to carry the tree through a dry summer and the lot of fibres in the ball. It is the most important point for you to consider.



Our U-shaped rootpruner as it is drawn under pines and oak confining the roots to a limited area and encouraging a score of fibrous roots wherever a large root has been severed.



WHITE PINE SHOWING POOR ROOTS. There are but few small white Fire Showing Fook Roots. There are but lew sharifeeding roots in the ball, and unless frequent attention is given to watering the tree is liable to die. The White Pine will hang on to life even if it has very poor roots but the growth will be thin for several years.





White Pine with poor roots three years after planting. This tree was delivered with ball and burlap, but the ball was too small and had only a few coarse roots. See page 45. It has made only one foot growth in three years and will take two more before it makes a normal growth of twenty inches.

A BLOCK OF WHITE PINE, ten to fourteen feet high, in our nursery. These have been growing in the nursery since 1904. They have been grown six feet apart and are now twelve feet apart. They have been rootpruned and are in perfect condition for transplanting. They will make a full rapid growth and not a short bunchy growth as with the tree on the left which has grown only one foot in three years and looks open, being less attractive than when planted, and will probably take two years more before it reaches a handsome appearance.



THE BLOCK OF PINES shown above had a crew of men working for a month digging trenches around and cutting the roots. It is expensive, but adds far more to the value of the tree to you than to the cost.



A LOAD OF WHITE PINES TEN FEET HIGH. Note the deep broad balls of earth which contain thousands of small feeding roots. These big evergreens are our most important contribution to the beauty, shelter and seclusion of country residences. You cannot afford to forget them when making up your planting lists.



White Pine.— Hill planted with 2 year trees at \$18 per 1000. These were planted among the grass, blackberries, and golden rod and have taken care of themselves. We planted them in 1893 and they are now 30 feet high, big enough for saw-logs ten inches in diameter. The pines are the best landscape treatment, pine clad hills flanking the homestead and broad meadows between. Foresters recommend planting 6 to 10 feet apart to get clear lumber. For landscape planting they can be 10 to 20 feet apart. Have you a hill for which pines are the best treatment? If nature would plant oaks and pines, do likewise. We can supply you with the best stock to fit the conditions now, or a century hence.



Belt of White Pine and Hemlock.— This represents the ideal boundary for a great majority of places. The trees may be placed three or four rows deep spacing them six to twelve feet apart. Before they touch, they should be thinned out because the highest efficiency of the windbreak results from having several layers of foliage. If they are allowed to crowd, the lower foliage dies away, and permits free passage of sight, sound, wind and dust. Most people neglect thinning till the trees are damaged. The pictures in this catalog and in our evergreen catalogs will show how this transplanting can be safely done at any time of the year. You will have trees to plant on other portions of your grounds or to give away.



A BLOCK OF TEN THOUSAND WHITE SPRUCE planted in August 1911. These are in squares. They can be cultivated in both directions and also on the diagonal, reducing the cost of growing them to a minimum. The object, however, in planting them in squares, is to rootprune them in both directions. You are sure of getting plants of the highest quality and of uniform shape at the lowest price. They will not be thin and show that they have just been transplanted, but will make a dense growth the first year. They will make handsome dense blue-green trees, best for narrow evergreen hedges, windbreaks, screen plantations and sea-shore planting. They can never be of better quality and we doubt if they will be as abundant and cheap in many years. How many can you use now?



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. This is the type grown from seed; dense, broad and solid. They are excellent for general evergreen planting and appear to be particularly happy at the seaside.

SCOTCH PINE. We have a number of these trees that are not full because they have made a long annual growth which show the trunk between each year's strata of branches. Here is a bargain that you should investigate. They will give an immediate screen cheaply and you can put other trees in front of them for the permanent plantation.

| EVERGREEN TREES—Continued | Quan. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|---------|----------|
| 1 ft. high | 2000 | \$ 30 | \$ 2 50 | \$ 22 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 1500 | 60 | 5 00 | 45 00 |
| 3 ft. high | | 1 25 | 9 00 | 80 00 |
| 4 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr | 1500 | 2 25 | 20 00 | 175 00 |

Our four to six feet pines represent the best possible quality. They have been repeatedly rootpruned. We dig them with large balls of earth, and as a result of rootpruning, the balls contain a lot of fibrous roots, not a few big roots. The trees will take hold and grow rapidly. As frequently grown, not rootpruned or not dug with as large a ball of earth, such trees make a short bunchy growth for two or three years before they get started. We have several thousands in these sizes, so you have a large stock to select from. We can show you large blocks transplanted last August, and every tree living.

| 5 ft. high, 2-4 ft. spr | 1000 | 3 50 | 30 00 | |
|-------------------------|------------|-------|--------------|--|
| 6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr | 500 | 600 | 50 00 | |
| 7 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr | 100 | 10 00 | 90 00 | |
| 8 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr | 100 | 16 00 | 140 00 | |
| 9 ft. high, 5 ft. spr | 100 | 16 00 | 140 00 | |
| 9 ft. high, 7 ft. spr | 50 | 20 00 | 190 00 | |

There is a great need of boundary and screen foliage higher than the level of the eye. These trees are economical because they are wide and solid at the level of the eye, and this species makes a more rapid growth in width than any other. Therefore, they may be planted wide apart. Trenches were dug around these trees in July, 1910, and the roots cut giving them the best possible root system for transplanting.

At a lower price, a few trees can be selected which have made long annual growth of over two feet, showing a bare trunk between.

| 10 ft. high, 6 ft. spr | 200 | 19 00 | 170 00 | |
|---|------|--------------|--------|---------|
| 10 ft. high, 8 ft. spr | 180 | 22 00 | 200 00 | |
| 12 ft. high, 7 ft. spr | 150 | 25 00 | 230 00 | |
| 12 ft. high, 8-10 ft. spr | 70 | 30 00 | 270 00 | (|
| 14 ft. high, 8-10 ft. spr | 80 | 45 00 | 400 00 | |
| 16 ft. high, 10-15 ft. spr | 40 | 75 00 | 700 00 | |
| 18 ft. high, 10-15 ft. spr | 18 | 95 00 | | |
| 20 ft. high, 10-15 ft. spr | 20 | 110 00 | | 1 |
| 22 ft. high, 10-15 ft. spr | 20 | 130 00 | | i |
| 24 ft. high, 15-18 ft. spr | 10 | 140 00 | | 1 |
| 26 ft. high, 15-18 ft. spr | 10 | 160 00 | | 1 |
| 28 ft. high, 12-18 ft. spr | 3 | 185 00 | | 1 |
| 0-, <u>1</u> | | | | |
| Trained White Pines. | | | | |
| | 10 | 45 00 | 050 00 | |
| 7-9 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr., 16 yrs. old | 18 | 45 00 | 350 00 | |
| | | | | 4 |
| Pine, Pitch. Pinus rigida. | | | | (|
| 1-3 in. high, 1 yr seedlings (\$20 per M) | 1500 | 06 | 50 | 3 00 |
| 5-12 in. high, 2 yr. transp (\$85 per M) | 5000 | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| 1 ft. high | 400 | 40 | 3 50 | 30 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 400 | 60 | 5 00 | 45 00 E |
| 3 ft. high | 100 | 1 50 | 10 00 | |
| 4 ft. high | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 | |
| E 10. 111611 | 00 | ~ 00 | 20 00 | |
| | | | | i |

Pine, Scotch. Pinus Sylvestris.

If there is a faster growing evergreen, we are not familiar with it. It will grow two feet or more a season and under ordinary conditions. It has an unusually broad top, making it especially valuable as a windbreak or screen. This too, has reconciled itself to sand and salt air and happy groups can be made near the surf by using this with Pitch and Austrian Pine, White Spruce and Cedar.

| 4-8 in. high, 2 yr. transp (\$40 per | M) 5000 | 07 | 60 | 5 00 |
|--------------------------------------|---------|----|-------------|-------|
| 1 ft. high | | | 2 50 | 20 00 |



Firm the soil with the feet and the tree will probably take care of itself without further attention, A few furrows plowed once a year through your plantation will provide against fire.

Pitch Pine and Scrub Oak cover large areas on Long Island.

Fire destroys the humus or leafmold; prevents the White Oak, Scarlet Oak, Hickory, Pines and other trees, from making valuable timber or broad park like specimens. Keep out the fires and these species will make beautiful park scenery. You can find such examples at St. Joseph's Academy, Brentwood, or on the W. Bayard Cutting estate, Oakdale, Long Island.

Encourage the legislature to apply the fire warden system, which is reducing the fire losses in the Adirondacks. If the section men of the Long Island Railroad could be utilized by the fire warden, they would be an efficient and quickly available force. If the fires are kept out a few years, the country from Farmingdale and Amityville eastward, would become beautiful and attract a large population of commuters and farmers. The old time farmers despised the Scrub Oak land because it would not grow profitable crops of hay. It is good vegetable growing land. The vegetable growing region is the coacta plain and Long Island is the north end of it.

nearest the greatest population, needing fresh suc-

The culent vegetables. growing season on Long Island is two hundred days between spring and autumn frosts, as long as Delaware. The land needs manure or clover plowed under. It needs water which is abundant at thirty feet, profitably distributed by overhead pipes, as developed by the Skinner Irrigation Company, Troy, O. New York needs the vegetables. What will you do to encourage their growth on this land in place of forest fires and building lot speculation?





Our broad-shouldered Pines will immediately make screens for you. You did not come into the country to study your neighbor's architecture. We can help you attain your ideal; a lawn enclosed to frame its own beauty and the best of the scenery beyond.



A plantation of large Pines which we made to immediately shut out a disagreeable view of a railroad.

| g rs | EVERGREEN TREES—Continued 2 ft. high. 3 ft. high. 4 ft. high. 5 ft. high, 2-4 ft. spr. | Quan. 500 150 100 100 | Each \$ 70 8 1 50 2 00 2 50 | \$ 6 00 12 50 | Per 100 \$ 45 00 100 00 |
|-------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ls d | Our trees 6-8 feet high give the greatest by vestment. They may commence to fail when to or Red Pines may be planted between to make | wenty fe | et high, | and a fer | least in- w White |
| y d | 6 ft. high, 2-5 ft. spr | 40 40 40 | 5 00 6 00 7 00 | 40 00 50 00 60 00 | |
| r, e | Pine, Austrian. P. Laricio, var., Austriaca. These are very broad and solid plants, espe | cially sui | table for | seaside 1 | planting. |
| u ir n d | 2-3 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings (\$18 per M) 4-8 in. high, 2 yr. transp (\$70 per M) 1 ft. high | 8000 | 03 12 45 1 50 4 50 | 25 1 00 4 00 12 50 40 00 | 2 00 8 00 35 00 |
| | 3 ft. high | 60 60 30 15 | 7 00 9 00 18 00 20 00 25 00 | 60 00 80 00 160 00 | |

Pine, Japanese Red. P. densiflora.

Described by Professor C. S. Sargent as the best foreign two-needled Pine. It resembles the Scotch Pine, but has darker foliage. It grows rapidly and should be included in plantations on the seashore and hills.

| 2-4 in. high, 2 yr. transp(\$25 per M) | 6000 | 04 | 40 | 3 00 |
|--|------|------|-------|------|
| 4 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr | 50 | 3 00 | 25 00 | |
| 6-8 ft. high, 3-6 ft. spr | 20 | 5 00 | 40 00 | |

broad-shouldered Pine, Korean. P. Koraiensis.

| A handsome tree. | Dense and symmetrica | l with edi | ble seeds | like ha | zel-nuts. |
|----------------------------|----------------------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 1-3 in. high, 1 yr | seedlings(\$50 per M | 2000 | 10 | 75 | 6 00 |
| 6-12 in. high | | . 90 | 75 | 6 00 | |
| 1 ft. high | | . 30 | 1 00 | 8 00 | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft. high | | . 30 | 3 50 | 30 00 | |

your ideal; a lawn enclosed Pine, Mugho or Mountain. P. Montana, var., Mughus.

A dwarf cushion shape bush which often grows three feet high and six feet

| de. | | | | |
|--|------|------|-------|--------|
| 3-4 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings (\$20 per M) | 1000 | 05 | 40 | 3 00 |
| 10-18 in. high, 8-12 in. spr | 500 | 1 00 | 7 50 | 60 00 |
| 1 ft. high, $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. spr | 200 | 1 50 | 12 50 | 100 00 |
| 2 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 | |

Pine, Red or Norway. P. resinosa.

Michaux a French botanist says in 1819: "When young, the Red Pine has a

beautiful aspect and its vegetation is always vigorous.

It is very rare in nurseries and you should get acquainted with it. Darker green then the Austrian Pine, but otherwise resembling it in symmetry and density. Native from Maine to Minnesota. For landscape planting as important as the white pine but of different character.

| 1-3 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings (\$10 per M) | 43000 | 03 | 25 | 1 50 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 ft. high | 1500 | 50 | 4 00 | 35 00 |
| 3 ft. high | | 2 50 | 20 00 | |
| 4-6 ft. high | 15 | 10 00 | 90 00 | |
| 8-10 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr | 10 | 23 00 | | |
| 12 ft. high, 7-8 ft. spr | 2 | 45 00 | | |

| EVERGREEN TREES—Continued | | | | |
|---|---------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| Pine, Swiss Stone. P. cembra. | Quan. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| 4-6 in. high | 600 | \$ 25 | \$ 2 00 | |
| 6-10 in. high | 250 | 50 | 4 50 | 40 00 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 200 | 1 75 | 15 00 | 125 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 150 | 2 25 | 20 00 | |
| 3 ft. high | 80 | 3 50 | 30 00 | |
| 4 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr | 20 | 5 50 | 50 00 | |
| Pine, Limber. P. flexilis. | | | | |
| $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 60 | 50 | 4 00 | |
| Pine, Jack. P. divaricata, syn., P. Banksiana | | | | |
| 4-8 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings(\$20 per M) | 2000 | 04 | 30 | 2 50 |
| 1 ft. high | 100 | 35 | 3 00 | |
| 3 ft. high | 35 | 1 25 | 10 00 | |
| 4 ft. high | 35 | 2 00 | 15 00 | |
| Pinus Parviflora. | | | | |
| 1 in high, 1 yr. seedlings | 500 | 10 | 75 | 5 00 |
| 1 ft. high | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 | |
| 2-2½ ft. high | 25 | 2 50 | 20 00 | |
| 3-4 ft. high | 12 | 3 50 | 30 00 | |
| Pinus Massoniana. | | | | |
| Irregular, picturesque trees, similar to the A on sandy ground or seashore. | ustrian | Pine, suit | able for | planting |
| 2-5 in. high, 2 yr. transp | 1000 | - 08 | 70 | 6 00 |
| 2 ft. high. | 150 | 1 00 | 8 50 | |
| 4 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr | 100 | 4 50 | 40 00 | |
| 6 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr | 40 | 8 00 | $70 \ 00$ | |
| Pine, Jersey. Pinus Virginiana. | | | | |
| 6-12 ft. high, 6-7 ft. spr | 20 | 8 00 | 75 00 | |
| Pine, Japanese Black. Pinus Thunbergii. | ~~ | 0 00 | | |
| , | | | | |
| 2-4 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings(\$20 per M) | 1300 | 05 | 40 | 3 00 |
| Pine, Umbrella. Sciadopitys verticillata. | | | | |
| 6-12 in. high | 40 | 1 25 | 10 00 | |
| 1 ft. high | 70 | 2 50 | 22 50 | |
| 1½ ft. high | 45 | 3 00 | 27 50 | |
| 2-3 ft. high | 50 | 3 50 | 30 00 | |
| 8-9 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr | 5 | 20 00 | | |
| | | | | |



To plant, the tree is stood up on the truck and rolled into the hole. You will be surprised to see how quickly our men handle weights of several

tons.

The Retinosporas

(Or Japanese Cypresses)

 ${\bf Retinospora\ Plumosa.}\ {\it Chamae cyparis\ pisifera, var.,\ plumosa.\ Japanese\ Cypress.}$

We have a number of old Japanese Cypresses which will give very mature effect. They have excellent fibrous roots and will be moved with large balls of earth to insure successful transplanting. They should be placed in a position sheltered from high winds and kept watered and annually clipped.

We have a number of cheaper ones to be priced on selection, suitable for planting in the woods, where the Chestnuts have been taken out.

After the tree is straightened up and the canvas taken off, it is a simple matter to pack the earth around the roots and mulch

In the picture below the tree is slid out to the road and the team quickly pulls it up on a truck over a pair of roller skids. The trees are tipped back to go under wires and bridges.



EVERGREEN TREES-Continued



Some of our large Pines screen the service entrance this way.

| Retinospora Plumosa Aurea. (Golden Ja | Quan. panese | Cvpr | ess) | rer. | 10 | Per 100 |
|--|-----------------|-------|-----------|------|-----------|---------|
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 50 | | 60 | | በበ | |
| 2 ft. high | 30 | | 25 | 10 | | |
| 10-12 ft. high, 8 ft. spr | 4 | _ | 00 | | | |
| Retinospora Squarrosa. (Blue Japanese Ca | ypress) | | | | | |
| $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 200 | | 75 | 6 | 00 | 50 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 150 | 1 | 50 | 12 . | 50 | 100 00 |
| 3 ft. high | 35 | | 50 | 20 | 00 | |
| 8-10 ft. high, 5-7 ft. spr | 8 | 18 | 00 | | | |
| Retinospora Filifera. (Thread-branched Jap | panese | Cypr | ess) | | | |
| $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 50 | 1 | 25 | 10 (| 00 | |
| $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 25 | 2 | 50 | 20 (| 00 | |
| Retinospora Obtusa. (Obtuse-leaved Japan | ese Cy | press |). | | | |
| 3-6 in. high, 2 yr. transp (\$40 per M) | 5000 | | 08 | | 60 | 5 00 |
| $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 60 | | 50 | 4 (| | |
| $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 20 | _ | 00 | 25 | | |
| 3 ft. high | 30 | _ | 00 | 35 (| | |
| 4-5 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr | 10 | 6 | 00 | 50 (| 00 | |
| Retinospora Obtusa Nana. | | | | | | |
| 6-10 in. high | 200 | 1 | 00 | 7 8 | 50 | |
| 1-2 ft. high | 50 | 2 | 50 | | | |
| Retinospora Obtusa Compacta. | | | | | | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 30 | 2 | 00 | 17 8 | 50 | |
| 2 ft. high | 40 | 2 | 50 | 22 8 | 50 | |
| Retinospora Obtusa Nana Gracilis. | | | | | | |
| 8-12 in. high | 70 | _ | 50 | 12 (| 00 | |
| 1 ft. high | 70 | 1 | 75 | 15 (| 00 | |
| Retinospora Obtusa Gracilis. | | | | | | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. high | 50 | 1 | 25 | 10 (| 00 | |
| 2 ft. high | 100 | 1 | 50 | 12 5 | 50 | |
| The Spruces | | | | | | |

Quan.

Each

Per 10 Per 100



Boundaries like this can be planted from our nurseries at any time of the country places to design the group as the trees arrive from day to day and to select additional material.

The planting is economical and successful.

The Spruces

Spruce, White. Picea alba.

Our extraordinary stock of White Spruce cannot help but indicate enthusiasm and confidence, and our rates cannot help but excite interest. Aside from our stock and the price, the trees demand recognition for their cheerful color in the severest winters, their tolerance of unusual conditions, from a windy hilltop to surf-exposed situations. They grow exceptionally dense, bespeaking their value as windbreaks and they are harmonious with all evergreens of the Spruce and Fir type. The only mark against them is an occasional attack of red spider, which is not sufficiently serious to deter one from using them.

Do you wish a shelter belt near the seashore which will be drenched with salt spray in severe storms? The White Spruce will thank you for the opportunity to serve you. It will grow vigorously and keep its beautiful, blue foliage in good condition winter and summer. Do you need an evergreen windbreak or screen around the lawn, vegetable or flower garden? White Spruce will answer your purpose and ask only to be pruned to allow the lower branches plenty of sunshine. year. August and Sep- We know of no other opportunity to get such good and cheap evergreens, or to tember is utilized by many people. They are on their Spruce because it does not get open and ragged as a result of winter killing.

| 1-2 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings(\$15 | per M) | 1500 0 | Ŀ | 30 | 00 |
|------------------------------------|----------|---------|-----|-------|------|
| 2-4 in. high, 2 yr. seedlings(\$20 | per M) | 1500 0 | ŏ | 40 8 | 3 00 |
| 2-5 in. high, 2 yr. transp (\$40 | | 2500 O' | 7 | 60 5 | 00 |
| 8-12 in. high, 6-8 in. spr (\$60 | per M) 3 | 3500 19 | 1 | 00 8 | 3 00 |
| 1 ft. high(\$160 | | 5000 2 | 5 2 | 00 18 | 00 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high(\$225) | | 1000 40 | 3 | 50 25 | 00 |



WIND BREAK OF WHITE SPRUCE ON DANA'S ISLAND. This famous arboretum grew many tender trees because this wind break was a protection against severe winds from Long Island Sound. The White Spruce delights to do this service. They are now magnificent specimens thirty-five feet high, clothed to the ground with luxuriant foliage even where exposed to salt spray and the sweep of winds across twenty miles of open water. The two trees in the foreground are the Douglas Spruce and the Colorado Blue Spruce.

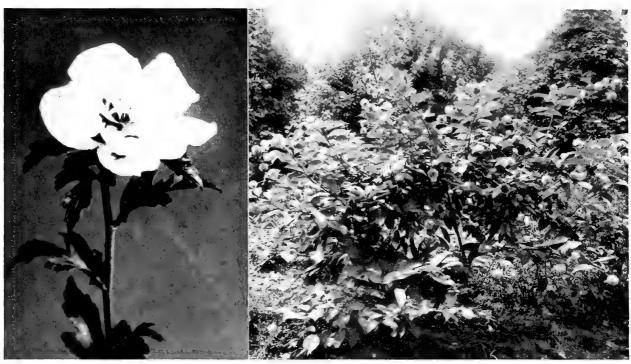


JAPANESE YEW, Taxas cuspidata. Thousands of dollars are worse than wasted importing English and Irish Yew which sooner or later get damaged by our climate, discouraging people from living in the country all the year. Some American nurserymen are lacking in knowledge and foresight in growing what is hardy. Importations should be mainly of stock native to climates like the climate here.

THE UPPER PICTURE IS DOUGLAS SPRUCE. We have thousands of the hardy Colorado variety that you should use.

THE LOWER PICTURE IS DWARF JAPANESE YEW.—Dark plants that will stay small.

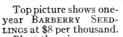
WHITE SPRUCE. The upper picture shows long coarse roots. A ball of earth is not much good on such roots.
WHITE SPRUCE which has been rootpruned and transplanted three times.



Almost as conspicuous rising out of the shrubbery border, as a marble statue. Its blooming period in August is one when there is but slight competition among flowering shrubs.

Button Bush. A dome of vegetation delightful in every detail. There could hardly be a shrub to meet the general demands more acceptably, even if it were made to order. Our stock is large; our price is low.





DEUTZIA DETAIL. Every bush has myriads of these dainty bells and our strong plants will bloom the first season.

Plant them in your garden one foot apart and in two years you will have plants like the accompanying illustration worth \$18 per thousand.

They can be used in so many ways and to such decided advantage, it is surprising how soon you can use a thousand. You might just as well have the supply in your garden as to depend on the nurseryman.



RED TWIG DOGWOOD. When considering the cost of a plant it is fully as important to note the spread as the height. As a rule very little is said about the spread for shrubs are usually grown close together and have a very limited spread. Not so with ours. Tall shrubs can be bought anywhere. Broad shrubs may require an exhaustive search. We have them and at about the same price.

| EVERGREEN TREES—Continued | Quan. | \mathbf{Each} | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|--|------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 2 ft. high(\$350 per M) | | \$ 65 | | |
| 2½ ft. high(\$450 per M) | 2500 | 75 | 7 00 | 60 00 |
| 3 ft. high. | 800 | 1 50 | 12 50 | |
| | 50 | | | |
| 4 ft. high | | 3 00 | 25 00 | • • • • • • |
| 5 ft. high | 25 | 5 00 | 45 00 | |
| 6 ft. high | 20 | 8 00 | 70 00 | |
| 8 ft. high | 15 | 20 00 | | |
| 10 ft. high, 5-7 ft. spr | 10 | 32 00 | 2 80 00 | |
| 12 ft. high, 6-7 ft. spr | 12 | 45 00 | 400 00 | |
| 14-16 ft. high, 6-8 ft. spr | 10 | 55 00 | | |
| Spruce, Norway. P. excelsa. | | | | |
| 4-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings (\$9 per M) | 3000 | 02 | 1 25 | 1 00 |
| 1 ft. high | 150 | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 600 | 40 | 3 50 | 30 00 |
| | 600 | 1 00 | 8 50 | |
| 3 ft. high | | | : | 80 00 |
| 4 ft. high | 300 | 2,00 | 17 50 | 125 00 |
| Our trees six feet high will make an exceller | | | | |
| the eye. They will keep in good condition if pro | uned to | keep the | e foliage (| dense. |
| 6 ft. high, 4 ft. spr | 100 | 5 00 | 40 00 | 275 00 |
| 8 ft. high, 4 ft. spr | 15 | 15 00 | 100 00 | |
| 10 ft. high, 5 ft. spr | 8 | 20 00 | | |
| 12 ft. high, 5-9 ft. spr | 10 | 24 00 | 200 00 | |
| 14 ft. high, 8-9 ft. spr | 10 | 30 00 | 250 00 | |
| 16 ft high of the ann | | | | • • • • • |
| 16 ft. high, 8 ft. spr | 5 | 35 00 | 300 00 | |
| 18 ft. high, 10 ft. spr | 4 | 55 00 | | |
| 20 ft. high, 10 ft. spr | 3 | 65 00 | | |
| 22 ft. high, 10-12 ft. spr | 14 | 75 00 | | |
| 25-26 ft. high, 10-12 ft. spr | 6 | 90 00 | | |
| 27-30 ft. high, 10-12 ft. spr. 24 yrs. old | 5 | 100 00 | | |
| 31 ft. high, 12-15 ft. spr | 2 | 115 00 | | |
| Spruce, Conical Norway. P. excelsa, var., co | onica. | | | |
| A semi-dwarf dense variety which we have | | ed to uni | form size | . Suit- |
| | (11111111) | d to um | JOIN SIEC | · Durt- |
| able for formal planting. | 00 | 0 50 | 20.00 | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 | |
| 4-6 ft. high | 10 | 8 00 | 50 00 | |
| 8-10 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr. 20 yrs. old | 15 | 25 00 | 200 00 | |
| 10 ft. high, 6 ft. spr | 8 | 28 00 | 2 50 00 | |
| Spruce, Maxwell's Dwarf Norway. P. exc | relsa v | ar. Mar | relli. | |
| | | | | |
| 6-9 in. high, 8-12 in. spr | 70 | 1 25 | 10 00 | |
| 1 ft. high, 1 ft. spr | 60 | 2 00 | 17 50 | |
| Spruce, Remont's Dwarf Norway. P. exc | elsa v | ar Remo | nti. | |
| | | | | F 00 |
| 6-12 in. high | 100 | 1 00 | 9 00 | 75 00 |
| 1 - $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 100 | 1 50 | 12 50 | 85 00 |
| Spruce, Alcock's. P. bicolor., syn., Alcockian | | | _ | |
| The underside of the foliage is bluer than the | e Color | ado Blue | Spruce, a | and it is |
| therefore worth planting for the cheerful gleam of | f the fo | oliage. | | |
| 1-1½ ft. high | 40 | 75 | 6 00 | |
| of high | 60 | 1 50 | 12 50 | |
| 2 ft. high | | | | |
| 3 ft. high | 80 | 2 50 | 20 00 | |
| 4 ft. high | 45 | 4 00 | 30 00 | |
| 5 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr | 30 | 5 00 | 40 00 | |
| 7 0 ft high 4 5 ft ann | 10 | 70 00 | 00 00 | |

18

700

800

15

10 00

18 00

75

1 50

90 00

160 00

2 00

6 00

12 50

.

6-12 in. high....

1 ft. high.....

2 ft. high.....

Spruce, Oriental. P. orientalis.



Unloading large Pines. We have shipped from our nurseries scores of carloads. They grow rapidly after planting. We have done the waiting and preparing in a wholesale way, and you get economical, quick results.



A single Cedar or other evergreen twenty-five feet high can be shipped as readily as a carload. Many people think they must go without big trees and wait fifteen years to achieve their landscape ideal when 15 00 an investment of \$50.00 50 00 may accomplish it imme-..... diately.



White Spruce as it grows on the coast of Maine, dense and picturesque. It will do the same on the coast of Long Island, for it delights to be drenched by salt fog. A good example of this can be seen on the grounds of Mr. J. D. Cheever, Wave Crest, Far Rockaway.



This is the controlling factor in over 95 per cent. of the nursery business and trees larger than a size shipped in boxes are burned up. We grow trees fifteen feet wide that save you fifteen years waiting as compared with the sizes that must be shipped in a box three feet wide. Our trees have big mass of fibrous roots while the roots crowded into a box may not be as good.

| EVERGREEN TREES—Continued | Quan. | Eac | | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| 6 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr | 15 | \$16 | | \$150 00 | |
| 8 ft. high, 5-6 ft. spr | 15 | 25 | | 200 00 | |
| 11 ft. high, 7 ft. spr | 5 | 35 | | | |
| 12-14 ft. high, 6-8 ft spr | 6 | 45 | | | |
| 22 ft. high, 10 ft. spr | 1 | 100 | | | |
| 25 ft. high, 11 ft. spr., 35 yrs. old | 1 | 145 | 00 | | |
| Spruce, Koster's Colorado Blue. P. punge trees. | ens, var | , glau | ıca . | Kosteri. | Grafted |
| 8-12 in. high | 250 | 9 | 80 | 7 00 | 60 00 |
| 1 ft. high | 400 | 1 3 | | 10 00 | 90 00 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 500 | | 75 | 15 00 | 140 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 300 | 3 8 | | 30 00 | 200 00 |
| 3 ft. high | 200 | | 00 | 45 00 | 400 00 |
| 4 ft. high, 2½-4 ft. spr | 150 | 7 (| | 65 00 | 550 00 |
| 5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr | 60 | 12 (| | 110 00 | |
| 6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr | 35 | 20 (| | 180 00 | |
| 7 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr | 30 | 25 (| | 220 00 | |
| 8 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr | 15 | 40 0 | | | |
| 9 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr | 15 | 45 0 | | | |
| 10-12 ft. high, 6 ft. spr | 10 | 50 (| | | |
| | | | | | |
| | -1 | C.1. | | 1 101 | D |
| Spruce, Colorado Blue. P. pungens, var., and symmetrical. | glauca. | Sele | ecte | d Blue. | Dense |
| Spruce, Colorado Blue. P. pungens, var., and symmetrical. 8-12 in. high | glauca. 500 | | ecte | d Blue. | Dense 35 00 |
| Spruce, Colorado Blue. P. pungens, var., and symmetrical. | 500 250 | 5 1 2 | 60 25 | | |
| Spruce, Colorado Blue. P. pungens, var., and symmetrical. 8-12 in. high | 500 | 5 | 60 25 | 4 00 | 35 00 |
| Spruce, Colorado Blue. P. pungens, var., and symmetrical. 8-12 in. high | 500 250 | 5 1 2 | 60 25 75 | 4 00 10 00 | 35 00 90 00 |
| Spruce, Colorado Blue. P. pungens, var., and symmetrical. 8-12 in. high | 500 250 350 | 5 1 2 1 7 | 60 25 75 | 4 00 10 00 15 00 | 35 00 90 00 125 00 |
| Spruce, Colorado Blue. P. pungens, var., and symmetrical. 8-12 in. high. 1 ft. high. 2 ft. high. 3 ft. high. 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr | 500 250 350 300 | 5 1 2 1 7 3 0 | 50 25 75 00 | 4 00 10 00 15 00 27 50 45 00 55 00 | 35 00 90 00 125 00 225 00 |
| Spruce, Colorado Blue. <i>P. pungens</i> , var., and symmetrical. 8-12 in. high. 1 ft. high. 2 ft. high. 3 ft. high. 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr. 5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr. | 500 250 350 300 150 | 5 1 2 1 7 3 0 5 0 6 0 10 0 | 50 25 75 00 00 00 | 4 00 10 00 15 00 27 50 45 00 55 00 90 00 | 35 00 90 00 125 00 225 00 400 00 |
| Spruce, Colorado Blue. <i>P. pungens</i> , var., and symmetrical. 8-12 in. high. 1 ft. high. 2 ft. high. 3 ft. high. 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr 5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr 6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr | 500 250 350 300 150 | 5 1 2 1 7 3 0 5 0 6 0 10 0 20 0 | 50 25 75 00 00 00 | 4 00 10 00 15 00 27 50 45 00 55 00 | 35 00 90 00 125 00 225 00 400 00 |
| Spruce, Colorado Blue. <i>P. pungens</i> , var., and symmetrical. 8-12 in. high. 1 ft. high. 2 ft. high. 3 ft. high. 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr. 5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr. 6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr. 7 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr. | 500 250 350 300 150 50 | 5 1 2 1 7 3 0 5 0 6 0 10 0 20 0 25 0 | 60 25 75 00 00 00 00 | 4 00 10 00 15 00 27 50 45 00 55 00 90 00 | 35 00 90 00 125 00 225 00 400 00 |
| Spruce, Colorado Blue. <i>P. pungens</i> , var., and symmetrical. 8-12 in. high. 1 ft. high. 2 ft. high. 3 ft. high. 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr 5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr 6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr | 500 250 350 300 150 50 30 | 5 1 2 1 7 3 0 5 0 6 0 10 0 20 0 | 60 25 75 00 00 00 00 | 4 00 10 00 15 00 27 50 45 00 55 00 90 00 180 00 | 35 00 90 00 125 00 225 00 400 00 |
| Spruce, Colorado Blue. <i>P. pungens</i> , var., and symmetrical. 8-12 in. high. 1 ft. high. 2 ft. high. 3 ft. high. 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr. 5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr. 6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr. 7 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr. | 500 250 350 300 150 50 20 8 5 | 5 1 2 1 7 3 0 5 0 6 0 10 0 20 0 25 0 | 60 25 75 00 00 00 00 | 4 00 10 00 15 00 27 50 45 00 55 00 90 00 180 00 | 35 00 90 00 125 00 225 00 400 00 |
| Spruce, Colorado Blue. <i>P. pungens</i> , var., and symmetrical. 8-12 in. high. 1 ft. high. 2 ft. high. 3 ft. high. 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr. 5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr. 6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr. 7 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr. 8 ft. high, 5 ft. spr. | 500 250 350 300 150 50 20 8 5 | 5 1 2 1 7 3 0 5 0 6 0 10 0 20 0 25 0 | 50 55 50 00 00 00 00 00 | 4 00 10 00 15 00 27 50 45 00 55 00 90 00 180 00 | 35 00 90 00 125 00 225 00 400 00 |
| Spruce, Colorado Blue. <i>P. pungens</i> , var., and symmetrical. 8-12 in. high. 1 ft. high. 1½ ft. high. 2 ft. high. 3 ft. high. 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr. 5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr. 6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr. 7 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr. 8 ft. high, 5 ft. spr. 8 ft. high, 5 ft. spr. | 500 250 350 300 150 50 20 8 5 | 5 1 2 1 7 3 0 5 0 6 0 10 0 20 0 25 0 40 0 | 50 25 50 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 | 4 00 10 00 15 00 27 50 45 00 55 00 90 00 180 00 | 35 00 90 00 125 00 225 00 400 00 |
| Spruce, Colorado Blue. P. pungens, var., and symmetrical. 8-12 in. high. 1 ft. high. 2 ft. high. 3 ft. high. 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr. 5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr. 6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr. 7 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr. 8 ft. high, 5 ft. spr. Spruce, Colorado. Medium Blue. P. punge. | 500 250 350 300 150 50 20 8 5 | 5 1 2 1 7 3 0 5 0 6 0 10 0 20 0 25 0 40 0 | 50 25 50 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 | 4 00 10 00 15 00 27 50 45 00 55 00 90 00 180 00 3 00 9 00 12 50 | 35 00 90 00 125 00 225 00 400 00 |
| Spruce, Colorado Blue. P. pungens, var., and symmetrical. 8-12 in. high. 1 ft. high. 2 ft. high. 3 ft. high. 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr. 5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr. 6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr. 7 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr. 8 ft. high, 5 ft. spr. Spruce, Colorado. Medium Blue. P. pungens, var., | 500 250 350 300 150 50 20 8 5 | 5 1 2 1 7 3 0 5 0 6 0 10 0 20 0 25 0 40 0 | 50 25 50 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 | 4 00 10 00 15 00 27 50 45 00 55 00 90 00 180 00 3 00 9 00 12 50 22 50 | 35 00 90 00 125 00 225 00 400 00 25 00 80 00 100 00 180 00 |
| Spruce, Colorado Blue. P. pungens, var., and symmetrical. 8-12 in. high. 1 ft. high. 1½ ft. high. 2 ft. high. 3 ft. high. 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr. 5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr. 6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr. 7 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr. 8 ft. high, 5 ft. spr. Spruce, Colorado. Medium Blue. P. punger. 8-12 in. high. 1 ft. high. 1½ ft. high. | 500 250 350 300 150 50 20 8 5 ms. | 5 1 2 1 7 3 0 5 0 6 0 10 0 20 0 25 0 40 0 | 50 55 55 50 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 | 4 00 10 00 15 00 27 50 45 00 55 00 90 00 180 00 3 00 9 00 12 50 22 50 40 00 | 35 00 90 00 125 00 225 00 400 00 25 00 80 00 100 00 |
| Spruce, Colorado Blue. P. pungens, var., and symmetrical. 8-12 in. high. 1 ft. high. 2 ft. high. 3 ft. high. 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr. 5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr. 6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr. 7 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr. 8 ft. high, 5 ft. spr. Spruce, Colorado. Medium Blue. P. pungens, var., | 500 250 350 300 150 50 20 8 5 ms. 1200 500 500 275 | 5 1 2 1 7 3 0 5 0 6 0 10 0 20 0 25 0 40 0 | 50 55 50 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 | 4 00 10 00 15 00 27 50 45 00 55 00 90 00 180 00 3 00 9 00 12 50 22 50 | 35 00 90 00 125 00 225 00 400 00 25 00 80 00 100 00 180 00 |

This is a sturdy tree especially suitable for seaside planting. We offer broad compact specimens with good roots. The color is not as conspicuous as the other forms. It has a distinct bluish cast, making a pleasant contrast with other foliage.

| 8-12 m. high | 700 | 40 | 3 50 | 30 00 |
|-------------------------------------|------|--------------|--------------|--------|
| 1 ft. high | 900 | 75 | 6 00 | 50 00 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 1000 | 90 | 8 00 | 70 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 450 | 1 50 | 12 50 | 100 00 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 400 | 2 00 | 17 50 | 150 00 |
| 3 ft. high | 300 | 3 00 | 25 00 | 200 00 |
| 4 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr | 50 | 5 00 | 40 00 | |
| 6 ft. high, 4 ft. spr | 15 | 12 00 | 100 00 | |
| 8 ft. high, 5 ft. spr | 10 | 25 00 | 225 00 | |
| Spruce, Englemann's. P. Englemanni. | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | 200 | 1 50 | 12 50 | 100 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 20 | 3 00 | 27 50 | |
| 3 ft. high | 15 | 6 00 | 50 00 | |
| 4 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr | 18 | 8 00 | 70 00 | |
| | | | | |

| EVERGREEN TREES—Continued | Quan. | \mathbf{Each} | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|-------|-----------------|--------|---------|
| 5 ft. high, 4 ft. spr | 10 | \$16 00 | | |
| 8 ft. high, 4 ft. spr | 1 | 18 00 | | |
| Spruce, Tiger Tail. P. polita. | | | | |
| 8-12 in. high | 200 | 50 | 4 00 | 35 00 |
| 2-3 ft. high | 35 | 2 00 | 15 00 | |
| Spruce, Douglas, Pseudotsuga Douglasii. | | | | |

Spruce, Douglas. Pseudotsuga Douglasii.

This is a rapid growing tree of cheerful bluish green foliage which has shown no defects. As it gains one and a half feet per year, it strongly recommends itself to all planters. If you are considering an evergreen hedge, an extensive grove, or belt of evergreens or a private nursery, we strongly recommend that you try several hundred of the trees six inches to two feet high.

| several number of the trees six inches to two fe | et mgn. | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|-----------------------|
| 1-2 in. high, 1 yr seedlings (\$35 per M) | 7500 | | 06 | 50 | 4 00 |
| 6-12 in. high, 3 yr. transp (\$120 per M) | 8000 | | 20 | 1 80 | 15 00 |
| 1 ft. high (\$180 per M) | 3000 | | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high(\$200 per M) | 3000 | | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 1300 | | 75 | 5 00 | 45 00 |
| 3 ft. high | 330 | 2 | 00 | 17 50 | |
| 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr | 380 | 3 | 00 | 25 00 | |
| 5 ft. high, 3 ft. spr | 300 | 5 | 00 | 40 00 | |
| 6 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr | 200 | 8 | 00 | 70 00 | |
| 7 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr | 100 | 9 | 00 | 80 00 | |
| 8 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr | 60 | 16 | 00 | 150 00 | |
| 9 ft. high, 4-5 ft. spr | 40 | 20 | 00 | 175 00 | |
| 10 ft. high, 4-6 ft. spr | 40 | 30 | 00 | 250 00 | |
| 12 ft. high, 4-8 ft. spr | 20 | 35 | 00 | | |
| 14 ft. high, 6-7 ft. spr | 5 | 45 | 00 | | |
| 14 It. mgn, 0-1 It. spi | • | | 00 | | |
| Spruce, Blue Douglas. Pseudotsuga Douglas | | | | | Grafted. |
| Spruce, Blue Douglas. Pseudotsuga Douglas | | glau | | | |
| Spruce, Blue Douglas. Pseudotsuga Douglas. 2½-3 ft. high | rii, var., | glau | ica 00 | elegans. | Grafted. |
| Spruce, Blue Douglas. Pseudotsuga Douglas. 2½-3 ft. high | ni, var., 15 | glau 3 5 | ica 00 | elegans. 2 5 00 | Grafted. |
| Spruce, Blue Douglas. Pseudotsuga Douglas. 2½-3 ft. high. 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr 6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr | rii, var., 15 10 | glau 3 5 12 | 00 00 | elegans. 2 5 00 40 00 | Grafted. |
| Spruce, Blue Douglas. Pseudotsuga Douglas. 2½-3 ft. high | nii, var., 15 10 25 | glau 3 5 12 18 | 00 00 00 | elegans. 2 5 00 40 00 100 00 | Grafted. |
| Spruce, Blue Douglas. Pseudotsuga Douglas 2½-3 ft. high. 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr 6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr 8 ft. high, 4 ft. spr | 15 10 25 10 10 | glau 3 5 12 18 22 | 00 00 00 00 00 | 25 00 40 00 100 00 | Grafted. |
| Spruce, Blue Douglas. Pseudotsuga Douglas. 2½-3 ft. high. 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr 6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr 8 ft. high, 4 ft. spr 10 ft. high, 5 ft. spr Spruce, Blue Douglas. Pseudotsuga Douglas | 15 10 25 10 10 | glau 3 5 12 18 22 | 00 00 00 00 00 | 25 00 40 00 100 00 | Grafted. |
| Spruce, Blue Douglas. Pseudotsuga Douglas. 2½-3 ft. high. 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr 6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr 8 ft. high, 4 ft. spr 10 ft. high, 5 ft. spr Spruce, Blue Douglas. Pseudotsuga Douglas. 1½ ft. high. | ni, var., 15 10 25 10 10 vsii, var. | glau 3 5 12 18 22 , gla | 00 00 00 00 00 00 uca | 25 00 40 00 100 00 | Grafted. |
| Spruce, Blue Douglas. Pseudotsuga Douglas. 2½-3 ft. high. 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr 6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr 8 ft. high, 4 ft. spr 10 ft. high, 5 ft. spr Spruce, Blue Douglas. Pseudotsuga Douglas. ½ ft. high. 2 ft. high. | ni, var., 15 10 25 10 10 sii, var. 120 | glau 3 5 12 18 22 , gla | 00 00 00 00 00 00 uca 60 | 25 00 40 00 100 00 | Grafted. |
| Spruce, Blue Douglas. Pseudotsuga Douglas. 2½-3 ft. high. 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr 6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr 8 ft. high, 4 ft. spr 10 ft. high, 5 ft. spr Spruce, Blue Douglas. Pseudotsuga Dougla. ½ ft. high. 2 ft. high. 2½ ft. high. | ni, var., 15 10 25 10 10 sii, var. 120 40 | glau 3 5 12 18 22 , gla | uca 00 00 00 00 00 uca 60 25 00 | 25 00 40 00 100 00 | Grafted. |
| Spruce, Blue Douglas. Pseudotsuga Douglas. 2½-3 ft. high. 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr 6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr 8 ft. high, 4 ft. spr 10 ft. high, 5 ft. spr Spruce, Blue Douglas. Pseudotsuga Dougla. ½ ft. high. ½ ft. high. ½ ft. high. 3 ft. high. | sii, var., 15 10 25 10 10 ssii, var. 120 40 130 | glau 3 5 12 18 22 , gla | uca 00 00 00 00 00 uca 60 25 00 00 | 25 00 40 00 100 00 | Grafted rafted. 40 00 |
| Spruce, Blue Douglas. Pseudotsuga Douglas. 2½-3 ft. high. 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr 6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr 8 ft. high, 4 ft. spr 10 ft. high, 5 ft. spr Spruce, Blue Douglas. Pseudotsuga Dougla ½ ft. high. ½ ft. high. ½ ft. high. ¼ ft. high. ¼ ft. high, 3 ft. spr 6 ft. high, 4 ft. spr | ni, var., 15 10 25 10 10 0sii, var. 120 40 130 50 | glav 3 5 12 18 22 , gla 1 2 3 4 | uca 00 00 00 00 00 uca 60 25 00 | 25 00 40 00 100 00 | Grafted |
| Spruce, Blue Douglas. Pseudotsuga Douglas. 2½-3 ft. high. 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr 6 ft. high, 3 ft. spr 8 ft. high, 4 ft. spr 10 ft. high, 5 ft. spr Spruce, Blue Douglas. Pseudotsuga Dougla. ½ ft. high. ½ ft. high. ½ ft. high. 3 ft. high. | sii, var., 15 10 25 10 10 usii, var. 120 40 130 50 30 | glav 3 5 12 18 22 , gla 1 2 3 4 | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 25 00 00 00 | elegans. 25 00 40 00 100 00 Not G 5 00 10 00 17 50 25 00 35 00 | Grafted |



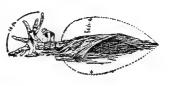
Yew, Japanese. Taxus cuspidata.

Realizing that this can fill every function in our landscape that the English Yew does in Europe, we have used all the methods of working up a stock from seed, cuttings, and grafts. For the future, we have a much larger quantity than offered here. We recommend you to buy a few, even of the smaller sizes, so that you may be able to show specimens of a plant which later will become very popular.

| 6-12 in. high | 1000 | 75 | 7 00 | 60 00 |
|--|------|------|--------------|-------|
| $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 150 | 2 00 | 15 00 | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $\mathbf{\tilde{z}}$ ft. high | 100 | 3 00 | 25 00 | |
| 2 ft. high | 150 | 4 00 | 35 00 | |
| 2½ ft. high | 75 | 5 00 | 45 00 | |
| 3 ft. high | 50 | | <i>55</i> 00 | |
| 8 | | | | |

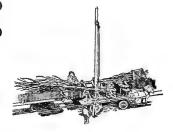
Yew, Dwarf Japanese. T. cuspidata, var., brevifolia.

Compact, little bunches of black green foliage of irregular and picturesque beside the car, the trees outline, ultimately becoming two and a half feet high and five or more feet wide. lifted by tackle and team,



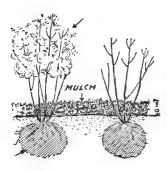
"We cannot have a big tree for \$75 because we are too far for auto delivery and do not need a carload" is the inaccurate decision of some people. A single tree twenty-five feet high fifteen feet spread of roots and branches can be safely shipped 1000 miles. Others think they cannot have big trees without having us ship a tree mover and move in large trees from the vicinity. They hesitate to do this, because of the trouble or the expense of freight for getting the mover. Or they wait to get their neighbors to share the expense of freight on the tree mover.

Two or three trees can be shipped this way and make as wide a shade and as tall a group as if one tree were moved thirty feet high and thirty feet spread.



Unloading Pin Oak and Maple eight inches in diameter, thirty feet high, fifteen feet spread of roots and branches. This was part of a shipment of many carloads to decorate the Convention Hall of the Democratic National Convention. The trees were delivered five days after receipt of the order. To unload, a pole was rigged beside the car, the trees lifted by tackle and team,

and swung around to benches on a truck. We also sent a tree-mover for handling the larger trees. You need not hesitate to order large trees because of distance. The freight on a carload may be but twenty-five to fifty dollars and you will get four to twelve trees that save you ten to fifteen years. You can unload and plant them with local men and equipment or we will send a foreman to help.



The requirements for Azalea are the same as for Rhododendrons, a heavy mulch all the year. If the ball of the peaty, Holland soil gets dry on Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Boxwood, Magnolias, etc., it does not readily get moist again. The water you put on the bed goes down past the ball and the plant suffers or dies. Dig down and see if this is not the case. Is the ground dry and bare in midsummer? Do the leaves have brown spots on in August? Then your Azaleas are not getting all they deserve. Prepare a section of the shrub plantation for Azaleas and they will reward you with flowers both dainty, brilliant and beautiful from April till July. They want acrated soil, leaf-mould and moisture.

You can let us select a series of Azaleas to plant along a woodland drive.

| EVERGREEN TREES—Continued | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|-----|
| Most useful for planting at the edge of Rhododer | ndron b | eds. | and | at the | e fo | undat | ion |
| of a house or to mix with other evergreens. | | | | Per | | | |
| 8-12 in. high, 6-10 in. spr | 250 | \$ | 75 | \$ 6 | 00 | \$ 50 | 00 |
| 1 ft. high, 8-15 in. wide | 200 | 2 | 25 | 20 | 00 | 150 | 00 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, 1-2 ft. spr | 100 | 2 | 75 | 25 | 00 | 225 | 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 50 | 4 | 00 | 35 | 00 | | |
| Yew, Spreading. T. repandens. | | | | | | | |
| Of the same size and used for the same purpo | se as th | e last | t. ' | The fo | olia | ge arc | hes |
| gracefully down. | | | | | • | | |
| 8-12 in. high, 8-12 in. spr | 100 | 1 | 50 | 12 | 50 | 70 | 00 |
| $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, 12-15 in. spr | | 2 | 50 | 22 | 50 | 150 | 00 |

| Yew, Golden English. T. baccata, var., elega | ntissin | ıa. | | |
|---|---------|-------|--------|--|
| 2- 3 ft. high | 16 | 3 00 | 25 00 | |
| 4 ft. high, 4 ft. spr | 10 | 15 00 | 130 00 | |
| 5-6 ft. high, 4 ft. spr., 20 yrs. old | 10 | 20 00 | 180 00 | |
| Yew, Canadian. T. Canadensis. | | | | |
| 8-12 in. high, 8-18 in. spr | 50 | 75 | 6 00 | |
| $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}-3$ ft. spr | 50 | 3 00 | 20 00 | |

Deciduous Shrubs

| Andromeda Recurva. | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|------|-------|
| 3-4 ft. high | 30 | 60 | 5 00 | |
| Almond, Pink Double Flowering. | | | | |
| 10-15 in. high | 500 | 20 | 1 80 | 15 00 |
| 2½ ft. high | 15 | 40 | 3 00 | |

The Altheas

(Or Rose of Sharon)

Althea (Rose of Sharon) Hibiscus Syriacus).

There is scarcely anything that is as attractive and showy in late summer as Althea, especially the pure white varieties. They are quite as acceptable in August as the Spireas are in May. They will grow 10 ft. high and should be located back of other shrubs.

| of other shrubs. | | | | |
|--|-----------|----|-------|--------------|
| Admiral Dewey, Double White, $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | | | | |
| high, cut back, twice transp | 100 | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| Jeanne de Arc, Double White, $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | | | | |
| cut back, twice transp | 345 | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| Jeanne de Arc, Double White, 3-4 ft. high | 100 | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Anemonæ flora, 1-2 ft. high, cut back, twice | • | | | |
| transp | 190 | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| Anemonæ flora, 3-4 ft. high | 75 | 25 | 2 0.0 | 15 00 |
| Rubis, 3 ft. high | 50 | 25 | 2 00 | |
| | | | | |
| Aralia Pentaphylla. | | | | |
| 2 ft. high | 60 | 25 | 2 00 | |
| 3 ft. high | 100 | 35 | 3 00 | |
| | | | | |
| PP11 A 1 | | | | |

The Azaleas

(See also page 43)

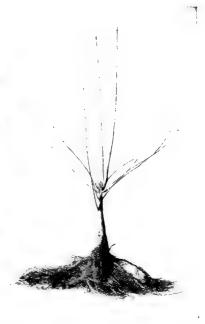
| Izalea, | Flame. | Azalea lutea, | syn., | calendulacea | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|---------------|-------|--------------|----|---|-----------|----|----|--|
| 1 ft | $. high \dots$ | | | | 50 | | 60 | 5 | 00 | |
| 2 ft | . high | | | | 30 | 1 | 25 | 10 | 00 | |
| 4. ft | . high | | | | 15 | 4 | 50 | 40 | 00 | |



CORNUS MAS OR CORNELIAN CHERRY. Clusters of yellow blossoms early in April. An unusual shrub growing twelve feet high, and having no points open to criticism. In September, the cranberry-like fruits are very attractive.



ELÆAGNUS UMBELLATA. This is rather a sprawly and ungainly shrub, which, however, may be kept in shape by pruning. Grows twelve feet high. The berries are edible after frost.



White Fringe. Our stock of this is of the best possible quality, with an abundance of fibrous roots. It is native of New Jersey and is one of the many native plants not sufficiently appreciated.



WHITE FRINGE. This makes a broad and dignified plant about twelve feet high. It is a rare and unusual shrub that you will be proud to possess. The picture shows it on the entrance drive through the woods on the Bayard Cutting estate, Oakdale, L. I. The situation here is moist woodland, and those having such conditions could appropriately use it in quantity.

The small picture shows detail of the flowers which are pure white. The long slender petals appear as if cut from tissue paper.



AMERICAN HAZELNUT. These bear when only one and a half feet high.



The first conspicuous berries are those of the Upright Honeysuckle which thickly cover the plant in July and August. The birds feast on them. They are like currants thickly clustered along the branches. If you wish to plant groups of berry-bearing shrubs to attract the birds write us and we will advise you what will fit your conditions.



Row of Hydrangea paniculata in our nursery.



Specimen of two year shrub, from cutting. Thrifty and vigorous. Effective results are only one year off, when such stock is utilized.



COMMON LILAC. A few plants will fill the dooryard with their peculiar fragrance. When lilacs are starved they keep bravely on in spite of neglect and reward you with fragrant blooms and a short growth. Do not count on them to quickly make shrubs seven feet high for screens.



Spray of Leaves of the Japanese Maple. This little gem of the plant world suitable for situations where viewed close by. The twigs are brittle and should not be out on a lawn where it is liable to be broken by a lawn mower, and too choice to be crowded.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS-Continued

Azalea, Ghent. A. pontica. Named varieties.

| 30 Daviesii (White) 15 Geant des Battailles Deep Red) 15 Raphael de Smet(Double White, Rose Tinted) 20 Sang de Gentbrugge (Deep Red(Crimson) 10 Cardinal (Red) | 20 Occ 15 Na 20 Ign 20 Coo 20 Boo | stica F cidenta ncy W ea Novecinea S uquet o difolia | lis (V atere va (B Speci le Fl | Vhi r (F righ osa ore | te) Bright it Vio (Oran (Soft | Yellet lage l | Red) Red) e) |
|---|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|--------------------|
| 10 Aurora de Roiyghem | | | | | | | Per 10 |
| 15 in. high | | | | | \$ 8 | | |
| 2 ft. high | | | | | | | |
| | | 10 | - | 20 | 10 | 00 | |
| Azalea, Pinxter Flower. A. nudiflor | | | | | | | |
| 8-15 in. high | | 450 | | 50 | 4 | 50 | |
| Azalea, Swamp. A. viscosa. | | | | | | | |
| 2 ft. high | | 30 | | 75 | 6 | 00 | |
| Azalea, Arborescens. | | | | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | | 50 | | 50 | 4 | 00 | |
| Azalea, Chinese. A. mollis. | | | | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | | 100 | | 60 | 5 | 00 | 45 00 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | | 50 | | 80 | _ | 00 | |
| 2-3 ft high | | 100 | 1 | 00 | 8 | 50 | |
| Azalea, Kaempferi. | | | | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | | 50 | 1 | 50 | 12 | 50 | |
| Azalea, Yodogama. | | | | | | | |
| 1-1½ ft. high | | 90 | 1 | 50 | 12 | 50 | |
| Azalea, Southern. A. vaseyi. | | | | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | | 100 | | 50 | 4 | 00 | |
| 1½ ft. high | | 15 | 1 | 00 | _ | 00 | |
| · 2 ft. high | | 25 | 1 | 25 | 10 | 00 | |

The Barberries

Barberry, Japanese. Berberis Thunbergii.

No plant is more generally useful than this. It is harmonious everywhere. There is nothing better where a low mass of dense foliage is required and you get a gorgeous coloring in the fall and scarlet berries all winter as additional attractions. As a hedge it is becoming more and more popular.

| 3-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings (\$8 per M) | | 02 | 15 | 1 00 |
|---|------|----|------|-------|
| 1 ft. high | 1340 | 20 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 3500 | 25 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 4000 | 30 | 2 25 | 20 00 |

Barberry, Common. B. vulgaris.

This is similar to the foregoing except that it grows much taller. It makes a dense bush six feet high and the branches are inclined to droop giving it a very graceful appearance. The berries are one of its important features.

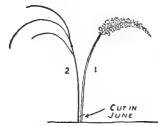
| B appearance and one of the in | apor care | 2000000 | | |
|--|-----------|---------|------|-------|
| 2 ft. high | 125 | 20 | 1 80 | 15 00 |
| 3 ft. high | 50 | 25 | 2 00 | |
| Barberry, Purple. B. vulgaris, var., purpurea. | | | | |
| 2 ft. high | 25 | 30 | 2 50 | |
| 3 ft. high | 15 | 40 | 3 00 | |
| | | | | |



Copyright American Book Co.

Bayberry. A drought resister of the highest value. O Use it to cover dry hills, road banks, sand dunes or bluffs on Long Island Sound. Plant the one year seedlings and they . will take care of themselves. They have a reputation of being difficult to · transplant, but if you start with this size you will have no trouble. The valleys on the north slope of Long Island were filled with sand and then washed out later, leaving a narrow strip of dry sand. This dry strip is now the most popular building site around Brookville, Mill Neck, Cold Spring Harbor, etc. People ask why they cannot have as good a lawn as on the rock or

clay subsoils of the mainland or on the soils of the other parts of Long Island. The best lesson can be drawn from the abandoned farmland on these sandy strips. They have grown up with Bayberry, Cedar, Sumach, Sweet Fern, and Oak. Study these and reproduce the best features on your lawn. Plant the one year seedling Bayberry at \$15.00 per thousand, two feet apart.



Pruning flowering shrubs. Cut away the older branches (1) in June or July after they have flowered. This causes a vigorous growth (2) for next year.

It makes a long, arching branch that is most graceful. Few people think of pruning in June just after the shrubs are in bloom, but it is recommended by the best authorities.

The same rule "prune after flowering" holds with the late flowering shrubs as Hydrangeas, and Althea. After flowering, with them, means any time between September and May. They make a long new growth during the summer which blooms during August.

Thinning out the shrubs is one important operation, usually neglected. "Plant thick - thin quick" applies to shrubs as well as to shade trees and evergreens. If the shrubs have been planted from four to six feet apart, thinning should be done in two or three years. That is just the time the new plantation looks complete, and the owner does not think of thinning out until several years later. Then the shrubs have grown tall and bare at the base. Removing them makes an ugly black hole that takes several months to fill. It is best to go over the place at least once a year and mark what to thin out. The surplus may be used for new plantations, given away or destroyed.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

Bayberry. (Wax Myrtle) Myrica cerifera.

Have you ever seen the wild growth of Bayberry and Red Cedar? They make the most beautiful landscape compositions on Long Island hills and seashore. Bayberry is not abundant in nurseries, and this low-priced stock gives you the opportunity to cover a dry hill and save a large expense in trying to grow grass. For a drought resister, try these small plants. They will cover a sandy bank

For a drought resister, try these small plants. They will cover a sandy bank far more beautifully than grass or other shrubs which look unhappy in dry weather. The pearly gray berries are beautiful in winter.

| | Quan. | \mathbf{E} ach | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|--|-------|------------------|--------|---------|
| 4-12 in. high. 1 yr. seedlings (\$15 per M). | 20000 | 04 | 30 | \$ 2 00 |
| 1 ft. high | 135 | 30 | 2 50 | |
| 3 ft. high | 50 | 50 | 4 50 | |

Button Bush. Cephalanthus occidentalis.

The number of shrubs blooming in July is very limited. Button Bush is one of them. The pure white pendant balls are always admired, but not more so than the shiny foliage and the excellent form of the bush. This adapts itself to low ground. We have a good stock at extremely low rates.

| 2 ft. high | 165 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
|---|-----------|------------|------|-------|
| 3 ft. high | 20 | 20 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| 4 ft. high | 90 | 25 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| Catalpa Bungei. Bush Form. Sheared Domes | i. | | | |
| 3 ft. high | 25 | 5 0 | 4 00 | |
| Corchorus Japonica, syn., Kerria Japonica, fl | ore pleno |) <u>.</u> | | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft. high | | | 2 50 | |

The Deutzias

Deutzia Crenata, flore pleno.

The double white flowers tinged with pink appear in June. It will make a bush six to twelve feet high.

| 1 ft. high | 500 | 10 | 75 | 6 00 |
|------------------------------|------------|----|------|-------|
| 2 ft. high | 400 | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| 3 ft. high | 100 | 20 | 1 80 | 15 00 |
| 4 ft. high | 45 | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| 5 ft. high | 100 | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| Deutzia, Pride of Rochester. | | | | |
| 3 ft. high | 75 | 20 | 1 80 | 15 00 |
| 4 ft. high | 70 | 25 | 2 00 | 18 00 |

Deutzia, Gracilis.

We will call this a little gem because when in flower it is a mass of pure white. It is a dwarf variety growing two feet high and should be kept in the foreground of shrubbery plantings.

| shrubbery plantings. | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|----|------|-------|
| 8-12 in. high | 500 | 20 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| 1-1½ ft. high | 150 | 25 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| Deutzia, Lemoine. | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | 70 | 20 | 1 80 | |
| 9. ft. high | 30 | 30 | 2 50 | |

The Dogwoods

(Not including the white dogwood. See page 3.)

Dogwood, Red-Twigged. Cornus alba, var., Siberica.

You will recognize this by its carmine bark in winter. The contrast is severe but still harmonious. The foliage is always healthy and the pearly berries in September are a pleasing adjunct. This will make a bush six feet high and six feet wide.

| DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued | Quan. | \mathbf{Each} | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|----------------------------|-------|-----------------|--------|--------------|
| 1 ft. high | 250 | \$ 12 | \$1 00 | \$ 8 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 500 | 20 | 1 80 | 15 00 |
| 3 ft. high | 125 | 25 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| 4 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr | 125 | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| 5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr | 300 | 50 | 4 00 | 30 00 |
| | | | | |

Dogwood, Red-Twigged. C. sanguinea.

Same as the above excepting that the bark is darker red. Some people can see beauty in a landscape all winter. Others need a bright feature to attract their There are gray and sloppy days in winter when all looks brown and uninteresting about a country place as usually planted. The addition of a group of Red-Twigged Dogwood, a bank of Japanese Barberry with coral red berries, a group of Pines and Spruces with cheerful blue-green foliage, will add a smile to the gloomiest landscape.

| 3 ft. high | 100 | 25 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
|--|-------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| 4 ft. high | 150 | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| 5 ft. high | 100 | 5 0 | 4 00 | 30 00 |
| Dogwood, Yellow-Twigged. C. stolonifera, | var., lutea | <i>t</i> . | | |
| As the foregoing are conspicuous for their | | | conspicu | ous for |

its yellow bark. It will form a broad bush about four feet high. 1.80

| 12 10 11811 | | ~ ~ | _ 00 | 20 00 |
|--|-----------|-----|------|-------|
| Dogwood, Panicled. C. paniculata, syn., cand | didissima | ι. | | |
| 2 ft. high | 75 | 25 | 2 00 | |
| 3 ft. high | 50 | 30 | 2 50 | |

Dogwood, Cornelian Cherry. C. mas, syn., C. mascula.

Probably this is the first conspicuous flowering tree or bush in spring. has a profusion of small yellow flowers giving a general effect similar to Forsythia. In September it produces berries almost as large as an Oxheart Cherry.

| 6-12 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings | 200 | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|------|-------|
| 3-4 ft. high | 25 | 40 | 3 50 | |
| | | | | |

Dogwood. C. officinalis.

A new and rare species from Japan, resembling the Cornelian Cherry in every respect except that it blooms about a week earlier, being in bloom the first warm days the latter part of March or early April.

| 6-12 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings | 500 | 20 | 1 80 | 12 00 |
|--|-----|------------|------|-----------|
| Elder, Common. Sambucus Canadensis. 4 ft. high | 25 | 5 0 | 4 00 | • • • • • |
| Elder, Golden. S. nigra, var., aurea. 3-4 ft. high | 25 | 30 | 2 50 | |
| Elder, Red-Berried. S. racemosus. 2-3 ft. high | 100 | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Elæagnus Umbellata. (Silver Thorn). | | | | |

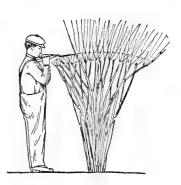
Thrives well at the seashore and appears to have the ability, like clover, to get nitrogen from the air.

We recommend this for dry situations. In November the branches are covered with small red berries, and enjoyed by both the birds and children. The foliage is a most pleasing green and silvery underneath.

| is a most pleasing green and shvery underneath. | | | | |
|---|-----|----|------|-------|
| 4 ft. high | 160 | 45 | 4 00 | 30 00 |
| 5 ft. high | | 60 | 5 00 | 40 00 |
| Elæagnus Longipes. | | | | |
| 2 ft. high | 30 | 35 | 3 00 | |



If you neglected to prune in June, the new shoots (5) from the base are 18 00 less vigorous, sharing the 0 vitality of the plant with the side shoots (4) from the old flowering branch, and the bush is not as arching and graceful.



Trimming Shrubs balloon shapes. The wrong way to trim flowering shrubs. Destroys 90 per cent. of the flowers. If your shrubs have been trimmed this way for many years you hesitate to correct the mistake. There are two ways to get back to the right method: First, cut the shrub to the ground. You lose the blossoms for that year. This is not serious if you do it on part only. You then get vigorous graceful arching branches.



The next way is to cut out the oldest and largest branches at the ground and every year continue the process. This allows vigorous new branches to come up from the base.

This method keeps the shrubs from getting too high or too wide, the object many have in trimming to the balloon shape.



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Exochorda. Big white flowers like the Syringa or Mock Orange. It has been rather rare heretofore as it is difficult to propagate from cuttings. We have a few good plants and we advise you to get acquainted with it. It will make a conspicuous white effect, closely following the Magnolia and preceding the Syringa and Snowball.

| , | DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued Euonymus Americanus. Strawberry Tree | Quan. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|--|-------|-------|---------|--------------|
| | 1½ ft. high | | \$ 30 | \$ 2 50 | |
| | 2 ft. high | 15 | 50 | 4 00 | |
| | Euonymus Atropurpurea. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 100 | 40 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| | Euonymus, Cork-bark. Euonymus alatus. | | | | |
| | 2 ft. high | 15 | | | |
| | 3 ft. high | 15 | 2 00 | 17 50 | |
| | | | | | |

Exochorda Grandiflora. (Pearl Bush).

This belongs to the Spirea family and is just as showy. The bush is covered in May, with white flowers. It is advisable to locate it back of plants of the Barberry type as it is inclined to be thin at the base.

| 1 ft. high | 200 | 25 | 2 00 | |
|-------------------------|-----|----|------|--|
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 60 | 30 | 2 50 | |
| 2 ft. high | 125 | 40 | 3 50 | |
| 3 ft. high | 40 | 50 | 4 00 | |

The Forsythias

(Or Golden Bells)

Forsythia Fortunei. (Golden Bell).

This is always admired for its mass of yellow in early spring. Aside from its flowering tendencies, we desire to remind our customers of its healthy foliage, strong and graceful growth, and its ability to thrive in shady locations.

| 2 ft. high | 50 | 15 | 1 20 | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|----|------|-------|
| 3 ft. high | 400 | 25 | 2 00 | |
| 4 ft. high | 15 | 40 | 3 00 | |
| 5 ft. high | 30 | 50 | 4 00 | |
| Forsythia Suspensa. (Golden Bell). | | | | |
| 2 ft. high | 200 | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| 3 ft. high | 200 | 25 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| 4 ft. high | 150 | 35 | 3 00 | 20 00 |
| 5 ft. high | 100 | 40 | 3 50 | 25 00 |
| Forsythia Viridissima. | | | | |
| 2 ft. high | 160 | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| 3 ft. high | 300 | 25 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| 4 ft. high | 100 | 35 | 3 00 | 20 00 |
| 5 ft. high | 100 | 40 | 3 50 | 25 00 |

Fringe, White. Chionanthus Virginica.

It is not often a nurseryman can offer a rare tree like this in quantity. There happened to be a good seed crop seven years ago, and we have a very fine lot of plants, giving you a chance to make a new feature in a belt of shrubbery.

White Fringe makes a sturdy, thick trunked small tree with large dark green foliage like an India rubber plant. In early June, it is covered with clusters of flowers as if delicate white lace were hung from branch to branch.

| 2 ft. high | 500 | 40 | 3 50 | 25 00 |
|-------------------------------|------------|----|------|-------|
| 3 ft. high | 155 | 75 | 6 00 | 50 00 |
| Fringe, Purple. Rhus Cotinus. | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | 200 | 25 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 7 | 30 | 2 50 | |
| | | | | |

Hazelnut, American. Corylus Americana.

Grows native in sterile portions of Long Island because it is able to withstand the dry conditions. It seldom fails to produce a good crop of tasty nuts. You can use it in a border of shrubs or as a cover to help plantations of Oak, Pine and

| DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|--------|---------|----------|--|--|--|
| Hickory. It holds leafmold and keeps the grou | ınd more | moist. | Plant t | he small | | | |
| size two feet apart. | Quan. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 | | | |
| 6-12 in. high, 2 yr. transp(\$35 per M) | 2500 | \$ 06 | \$ 50 | \$ 4 00 | | | |
| $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 200 | 20 | 1 50 | 12 00 | | | |
| 2-3 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. spr | 400 | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 | | | |
| Hercules Club. (Angelica Tree). Aralia spinosa. | | | | | | | |
| 4-6 ft. high | 40 | 50 | 4 00 | | | | |
| Honeysuckle, Upright. Lonicera Tatarica. | | | | | | | |

We could not mention a more sturdy grower than the bush Honeysuckle. It grows eight feet high. It is acceptable for its pink flowers in May and also for its red transparent berries in July, and will qualify for the taller portions of your shrubbery. One of the first shrubs to leaf out in spring, being bright green the last week in April at least a week and a half in advance of most others.

| 2 ft. high | 250 | 20 | 1 80 | 15 00 |
|------------|-----|------|-------------|-------|
| 3 ft. high | 75 | 25 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| 4 ft. high | 100 | 35 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| 5 ft. high | 60 | 50 | 4 00 | 35 00 |
| 6 ft. high | 80 | 1 00 | 8 00 | |
| 7 ft. high | 20 | 1 00 | 9 00 | |
| | | | | |

Honeysuckle, Fragrant. L. fragrantissima.

In December and January of the past winter, this shrub was in bloom. Its spicy fragrance adds attraction to the cream colored flowers. It has another interesting winter quality, holding its bright green foliage until Christmas.

| 1 ft. high | | | 200 | 20 | 1 50 | |
|------------|------|------|-----|----|-------------|--|
| 2 ft. high | | | 160 | 30 | 2 50 | |
| | | | | | | |

Honeysuckle, Fly. L. gracilipes, syn., Phylomelae.

The little pink pendant flowers are very pretty late in April. It comes out in foliage at the same time, being two weeks in advance of most other shrubs.

| & It. mgu | 100 | 20 | 26 00 | |
|---|------------------|----------|----------|-------|
| 3 ft. high | 50 | 35 | 3 00 | |
| 4 ft. high | 100 | 50 | 4 50 | 35 00 |
| Lonicera Morrowi. | | | | |
| 3 ft. high | 75 | 35 | 3 00 | |
| 4 ft. high | 85 | 40 | 3 50 | |
| Lonicera Ruprechtiana. | | | | |
| 2-3 ft. high | 30 | 35 | 3 00 | |
| Hypericum Densiflorum. | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | 45 | 25 | | |
| 2 ft. high | 25 | 35 | 3 00 | |
| Horse-Chestnut, Dwarf. Esculus parviflora | , syn., <i>A</i> | E. Pavia | macrosto | chya. |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 10 | 60 | 5 00 | |
| 2½ ft. high | 20 | 75 | 6 00 | |
| | | | | |

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

This is the most common variety with white flowers in panicles ten inches long and eight inches wide, blooming in August. It is not the Hydrangea grown in tubs or in the open ground near the seashore, which has pink or blue flowers in broad flat clusters. The latter is Hydrangea Otaska and it may be obtained of

| ts. | | | | |
|-------------|-----|----|------|-------|
| 2 ft. high | 100 | 20 | 1 80 | 15 00 |
| 3 ft. high. | 500 | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |

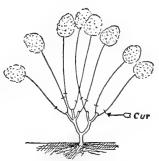
Hydrangea Paniculata, var., tardiva. Late Flowering Type.

Wild form of the above with smaller and more open flower heads. It is a graceful shrub that should be extensively planted with other shrubs to lighten up the August.



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Red-berried Elder. Perhaps in the Adirondacks or similar regions you have seen brilliant scarlet berries in July. It is the Red-berried Elder, Sambucus racemosus.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. Pruning is on the same principle as the Cut back each grape. branch to spurs with two or three buds, then there are only a few vigorous shoots and these have large clusters of flowers, otherwise the flowers are small and insignificant. If you wish a taller shrub, it can be allowed to grow up taller, but the same method of cutting should be followed. The Hydrangea is an especially thirsty plant and will thank you to have the hose turned on three or four times in July and



Copyright American Book Co. Ilex Verticillata or Black Alder. A plant of the Holly family, very conspicuous in autumn and winter.

comparatively dull season of August and September. By cutting back the bushes

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

in May, they will bloom in September rather than August. Quan. Each Per 10 Per 100 3 ft. high..... 100 \$ 30 \$ 2 50 \$ 20 00

3 50 4 ft. high..... 55 40 Hydrangea Paniculata, var., praecox, syn., acuminata. Early Flowering Type. 2 00 2 ft. high.....

Hydrangea Arborescens Sterilis.

1 ft. high..... 70 30 2 50

Indian Currant. (Coral Berry). Symphoricarpus. vulgaris

This forms a low growing plant three feet high which could be planted in front of other shrubbery to advantage or planted in any location where a high growth is not essential. The branches are long and wiry and when laden with coral berries in the fall become pendulous and graceful.

| 1 ft. high | 150 | 10 | 75 | 6 00 |
|------------|-----|----|------|------|
| 2 ft. high | | 12 | 1 00 | 8 00 |

Ilex Verticillata. (Black Alder).

To get the red berries, have a quantity of these so as to be sure to have some of the berry-bearing form. This is the shrub which you see in the damp ground with brilliant Holly-like berries in October. It grows about five feet high, and has black bark. You can easily collect some of these wild bushes and make them succeed if you keep them well watered.

| 6-12 in. high, 2 yr. transp(\$35 per M) 2 ft. high | 1000 50 | 06 30 | 50 2 50 | 4 00 |
|--|------------|-----------|------------|-------|
| Judas, Japanese. Cercis Japonica, syn., C. C | Chinensis. | | | |
| 1 ft. high | 15 | 35 | 3 00 | |
| Kill Calf. Andromeda Mariana. | | | | |
| A wild shrub on the Hempstead Plains. Pr | etty pink | pendan | t bells. | |
| 8-15 in. high | 300 | 25 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| Laburnum Vulgare. (Golden Chain). | | | | |
| 4 ft. high | 10 | 50 | 4 00 | |
| 6 ft. high | 13 | 75 | 6 00 | |

The Lilacs

Lilac Common. Syringa vulgaris.

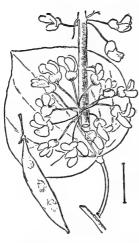
One of the oldest and most popular varieties of shrubs. We have a good stock, including many named varieties.

| | 1 ft. high | (\$110 per M) | 4000 | 20 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
|------|------------|-------------------------------------|------|----|------|--------------|
| | 2 ft. high | (\$150 per M) | 1000 | 30 | 2 25 | 20 00 |
| | 3 ft. high | | 265 | 40 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| | 4 ft. high | | 25 | 75 | 6 00 | |
| Lila | c, White. | S. vulgaris, var., alba. | | | | |
| | 1 ft. high | | 260 | 20 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| | 2 ft. high | $\dots \dots (\$150 \text{ per M})$ | 2000 | 30 | 2 25 | 20 00 |
| | | | 60 | 40 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| | | | | | | |

Lilac, Persian. S. Persica.

This blooms earlier than the common Lilac. The flowers are pale lilac and bend the slender branches in most graceful curves. Establish a group of these where they can be in contrast with white flowering shrubs as Spirea.

| • | _ | - | | |
|------------|-----|----|------|--|
| 1 ft. high | 225 | 20 | 1 50 | |
| 2 ft. high | 220 | 25 | 2 00 | |
| 3 ft. high | 100 | 40 | 3 00 | |
| 8 | | | | |



Judas Tree. The twigs are covered with crowded clusters of rosy-purple pea shaped flowers in May.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS-Continued

| Lilac, Emodi. S. villos | | Quan. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|--------------------|--|---------------|---------------|
| | | 50 | \$ 30 | \$ 2 50 | | |
| | | 10 | 1 50 | 12 00 | | |
| Lilac, syringa vulgaris. | Named varieties as fol | lows: | | | | |
| 15 Belle de Nancy | 30 Giant de Battail | | 100 Presi | dent Gre | vv | |
| 10 Bleantre | 70 La Tour d'Auve | | | dent Ma | | |
| 30 Charlemburg | 10 Louis Henry | | 80 Pyra | | | |
| 75 Charles X | 100 Ludwig Spaeth | D' | | e de Tria | | |
| 15 Condorset 20 Emile Lemoine | 40 MadameCasimir 20 Madame Jules F | | | a de Mai teur Volla | | |
| 25 Emile Liebig | 30 Madame Lemoir | | | ant L'Ov | | |
| 40 Frau Dammann | 50 Marie Legraye | | 30 Virgi | nity | | |
| 70 Giraldi | 15 Mathieu Domba | sle | 15 Ville | de Troye | es | W. |
| | | 350 | 25 | 2 00 | | E. |
| | | 175 | 40 | 3 50 | | 1 |
| | | $\begin{array}{c} 300 \\ 165 \end{array}$ | 75 1 25 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 00 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$ | | 0 |
| | | 40 | 1 75 | 15 00 | | 16 |
| | | 15 | 2 00 | 17 50 | | / |
| | _ | | | | | |
| Maple, Japanese. Acc | - | . 1 1 | | | . 1. 1. | 100 |
| green foliage. It makes a | iant autumn foliage a | na aur | ing the s | ummer f | ias light | |
| | sin ub o leet mgn. | 60 | 50 | 4 00 | | |
| | | 100 | 75 | 6 00 | 50 00 | |
| | | 55 | 1 00 | 9 00 | | A CONTRACTOR |
| Maple, Japanese Bloo | | atum : | ron atro | 220120000120001 | 222 | - |
| | - | | - | - | | |
| foliage throughout the sum | y known as Japanese l | | | | | Copy |
| red foliage trees are: Purp | | | | | | Cit |
| latter most quickly making | g a large shade tree. | | | | | Orang |
| 1 ft. high | | 40 | 75 | 6 00 | | Thi |
| | | 100 | 1 75 | 15 00 | | with |
| | • | 75 | 2 00 | 17 50 | • • • • • • • | with |
| 4 It. mgn | • | 15 | 5 00 | 45 00 | • • • • • • | sour p |
| Maple, Cut-Leaved F | Purple Japanese. | A. po | lmatum, | var., di | ssectum, | the b |
| ornatum, syn., dissectu | ım atropurpureum. | | | | | green |
| 1 ft. high | | 75 | 1 75 | 15 00 | | illumi |
| 2 ft. high | | 35 | 2 50 | 20 00 | • • • • • • | ings |
| Maple, Japanese. Cut | t-leaved Green. A. vo | ılmatun | ı, var di | ssectum. | | Octob ber. |
| | | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 | | make |
| | | 25 | 3 00 | 27 50 | | thorn |
| Maple, Tartarian. A. | sinnala arm A Tata | ******** | rram Cima | . ~1~ | | On d |
| | | | | | | will g |
| | | $\begin{array}{c} 175 \\ 175 \end{array}$ | 30 40 | 2 50 3 50 | | kill a |
| | | 50 | 60 | 5 00 | | |
| 8 ft. high | | 8 | 2 50 | | | |
| New Jersey Tea. Cean | nothus Americanus. | | | | | |
| A shrub 2 feet high v | | me in T |] ₃₇ T± | ic notice | on day | |
| ground. | ATOM STORE HOWE | 12 III 9 | աչ. 1ն | is native | on ury | |
| | | 200 | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 | |
| | | 30 | 40 | 3 50 | | |
| Orange, Hardy. Citrus | s trifoliata. | | | | | |
| | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 150 | 15 | 1 00 | 8 00 | |
| o ia iii. iiigii | | 100 | 10 | 1 00 | 0 00 | |
| | | | | | | |

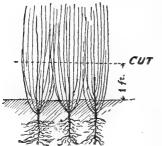


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Citrus Trifoliata, Hardy Orange.

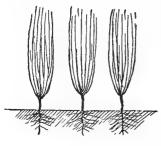
Orange.

This is a true orange with globular fruits filled with seeds and a little sour pulp. It is very decorative, especially against the background of evergreens. These golden balls illuminate their surroundings during September, October, and November. On dry soil, it will make a green barked, thorny shrub, six feet high. On damp or rich soil it will grow later and winterkill at the tips.



The right way to plant Privet hedge is to dig a trench at least a foot deep than before, covering the branches. This lower makes the hedge thick at the bottom. You can dig in manure at the bottom of the trench.

When planted, the hedge should be cut off at six inches to two feet above the ground. The lower, the better, because you will then get it thick at the bottom, and the hedge will be just as high by August.



WRONG

The wrong way of planting. Plants set the same height as before, leaving a three cornered opening between each plant. To prevent this, some recommend planting a double row, zig-zag, six inches Privet, Pyramidal Ibota. apart, making two plants per foot. This double about 4 feet wide. investment is unnecessary.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS-Continued Photinia Villosa.

A large shrub related to the Shad Bush with bright red berries in the autumn very attractive to the birds. Quan. Each Per 10 Per 100 05 75 \$ 6 00

The Privets

Privet, California. Ligustrum ovalifolium.

The kind ordinarily used for hedges. Dig the trench one foot deep with loose rich earth in the bottom. Cut the plant back to four or five inches from the ground.

| 1 ft. high | . (\$25 per M) | 2000 | 05 | 40 | 3 50 |
|------------|----------------|------|----|----|------|
| 2 ft. high | . (\$40 per M) | 2000 | 06 | 50 | 4 50 |
| 3 ft. high | . (\$55 per M) | 6000 | 08 | 70 | 6 00 |

and plant six inches deeper Privet, Ibota. L. Ibota.

In New England and westward, where the California Privet frequently winterkills, this is the best Privet. It differs but slightly from the California Privet. The leaves are not quite as wide, and not as glossy. The California Privet occasionally winterkills on Long Island, especially where it is growing rapidly, and does not ripen up for a severe winter like 1903-04 and 1911-12. The California Privet is less subject to winterkilling near the ocean.

| 6-12 in. high, 1 yr. cuttings(\$30 per M) | 5000 | 06 | 50 | 4 00 |
|---|------|----|------|-------|
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 500 | 10 | 90 | -8 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 500 | 15 | 1 00 | 9 00 |
| 3 ft. high | 1925 | 20 | 1 20 | 11 00 |
| 4 ft. high | 335 | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |

Privet, Ibota.

Cut back several times, 7 yrs. old; Plants about as wide as high.

Valuable for mass planting, against the foundation of a house or where a very broad shrub is needed.

| 2 ft. high | 150 | 30 . | 2 50 | 20 00 |
|------------------------------------|-----|-------------|------|-------|
| 3 ft. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. spr | 700 | 60 | 5 00 | 35 00 |

Privet, Prostrate or Regel's. L. Ibota, var., Regelianum.

A shrub with the habit of Thunberg's Barberry. The lower branches arch downward and always cover the base which with other shrubs, sometimes has a bare and ugly appearance. The plants when grown from cuttings of the flattest growing form, show this characteristic very markedly, and grow equally in width and height. Those grown from seed, also arch out and cover the base, but are less flat and make taller plants more nearly resembling the Ibota. The one year seedlings offer you an unusual opportunity to get a large quantity of good shrubs for mass planting or hedges at a low price. You can grow them in a nursery just as easily as corn. In one year they will be large enough to plant in their permanent locations.

| 2-6 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings(\$3 per M) | 100,000 | 01 | 05 | 40 |
|--|---------|----|------|-------|
| 2 ft. high | . 500 | | 1 60 | 15 00 |

Privet, Ibota, Standard or Bay Tree Form.

Appropriate in formal gardens, on the terrace, or to mark the corners of the paths, being perfectly hardy and easily kept in symmetrical form. They are one of the best plants for this purpose. We believe ours is the only stock of its kind.

| 4 ft. high | | 9 00 | 80 00 | |
|------------|----|-------|--------|--|
| 5 ft. high | 40 | 12 00 | 110 00 | |

These have been sheared for the past five years until they are dense cones

4 ft. high..... 3 00 25 00



Group of Shrubs Bordering a Road. The old style of planting tall shrubs at the entrance and road corners is not safe on account of automobiles. The plants should be either kept well back from a corner, or of dwarf species sure to remain less than four feet high.



This looks like a nursery of Bay trees in Belgium, but it is at Westbury. The right principle with formal material is to train what is perfectly hardy. This is the Ibota Privet which we trained for six or eight years. It had been allowed to grow but three or four inches per year and very dense. These may be taken up even in full leaf and planted in tubs.

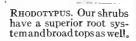


Hedge of Prostrate or Regel's Privet, showing its arching and drooping branches which always cover the base. This is the important point contributing to the beauty or ugliness of a shrub. Try a few thousand of these seedlings at \$3 a thousand. You will have a hedge more beautiful than the commonplace California Privet.





Japanese Styrax. If you get tired of the commonplace shrubs, this will be of decided interest. A rare little tree growing fifteen feet high. The branches are beautifully laden with pendulous white stars early in June. It is likely to be the most admired tree on your premises





VIBURNUM DENTATUM showing the quality of our stock — big, broad shrubs with good roots, five years old.



JAPANESE PUSSY WILLOW. Photograph taken middle of January. Other winter bloomers are Lonicera fragrantissima, Jassamine, and Japanese Witchhazel.



SUMACH SEEDS. They appear like torches at the ends of the branches. You can easily collect them from the wild growth. Cut to the ground and they will grow three feet the first year. We will show you what is easy to collect and what is difficult.



VIBURNUM OPULUS BERRIES. The Viburnums are all good and this especially so. Whole plantations can be made up of the different varieties, and the composition would be unexcelled. The variety illustrated grows eight feet high, gives a dense rounded mass of foliage and burdened with clusters of bright red fruit like cranberries.

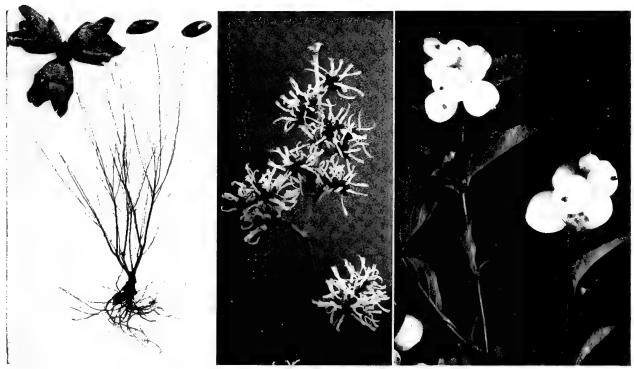


Shrubbery Border. You find the surf inspiring with its succession of billows. Similar effects can be produced by shrubbery selected and arranged so as to give billowy masses of foliage, advancing and receding as it were, in most enticing outlines. The conspicuous shrub in the foreground is Spirea Van Houtti.



Screen Planting separating the service entrance from the lawn. The first row is an alternate planting of Thunberg's Barberry and Thunberg's Spirea. Lilac and Privet make up the taller planting in the rear. On the left, Pines and Hemlocks make an all-the-year-round screen, and also the best possible frame for the lawn. Screening the service end of the house is one of the important landscape problems of almost every house. Come to the nursery and we will show you half a dozen ways of solving it, cheaply with big shrubs; or immediately and all the year with big evergreens. We can give you economical results if you measure it by cubic yards of good foliage.

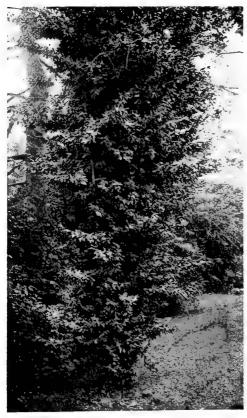
SWEET PEPPER BUSH or Clethra which perfumes the air in July. You can dig wild ones in full flower because of the felt-like roots.



WITCHHAZEL. The insert shows the shooting of the seeds. A branch brought in the house in November will commence in a few hours. The high quality of our stock will make them a good investment for your shrub planting.

The picture of the flower was taken in December when the plants were in full bloom.

Snowberry, natural size. A shrub of about four feet, pretty during late summer and autumn. We can show you color photographs of various berries you can plant



EUONYMUS RADICANS. Climbing on a Locust tree at the residence of Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Westbury. Our large stock will enable you to reproduce this effect on hundreds of trees. Hardy, dark-green foliage and bright red berries.

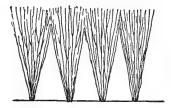


SAMPLE OF THE RHODODENDRON PLANTS we have grown here one to three years. They have balls of roots from three to ten times as heavy as on the newly imported plants usually sold. We grow them fully exposed to the wind and sun, with only a mulch of leaves. This will insure your getting plants that will be hardy. Come in May and select them in bloom. Your garden appetite is then at its height and you can satisfy it at once, not put it off till next year and perhaps forget it.



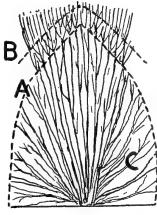
One right way of arranging Rhododendrons in the shade of Oak, Pine and Cedar. Another right way is at the borders of woodland, along woodland paths and drives.

| DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued 5 ft. high | Quan. 30 65 | Each \$6 00 7 00 | | Per 100 \$ |
|---|-------------------|---|----------------|----------------------|
| Privet, Dome Shape Ibota. Perhaps your house is finished in June and foundation. These can be taken up with a ball | you wis | h somet h and w | hing to n | nask the lmost as |
| well as old dwarf Boxwood. 2 ft. high | 30 | 2 00 4 00 | 15 00 35 00 | |
| Arches of California Privet. Foliage within 2 ft. of centre with double ir | on frame | e. | | |
| 7 ft. high, 6 ft. spr | 50 | 15 00 | 130 00 | |
| Quince, Japanese. Cydonia Japonica, syn., 1½ ft. high | Pyrus J 15 | aponica. 25 | | • • • • • |
| Rhodotypos Kerrioides. | 10 | | , , | |
| We recommend this as one of the desirable for planting in front of taller varieties like Deut light green and white single flowers in May shrubs in its period. Black, shiny seeds adhere | zia, Wei make | gelia, etc it one of | c. The f | oliage is |
| 2 ft. high | 120 | 20 | 1 80 | 15 00 |
| 3 ft. high | $\frac{190}{125}$ | 25 40 | 2 00 3 00 | 18 00 25 00 |
| Shadbush. Amelanchier Canadensis. | 120 | 40 | 3 00 | 20 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 175 | 40 | 3 00 | |
| 3 ft. high | 40 | 50 | 4 50 | |
| Snowberry. Symphoricarpus racemosus. Small growing shrubs laden with white waxy | berries i | n Septen | aber. | |
| 1 ft. high | 150 | 20 | 1 80 | 15 00 |
| 9 ft. high | 95 60 | 25 30 | 2 00 2 50 | 18 00 |
| Siberian Pea Tree. Caragana arborescens. | | | | |
| A sturdy little tree, smaller than the Dogwosoms in May. | ood, witl | n yellow | pea-shap | ed blos- |
| 4 ft. high | 70 20 | $\begin{array}{c} 75 \\ 1 \ 00 \end{array}$ | 6 00 7 50 | |
| The Spireas | | | | |
| Spirea, Thunberg's. Spirea Thunbergii. | | | | |
| Of dwarf habit, very graceful. Flowers appedistributed all over the plant, giving a solid dispat the foot of taller plants or makes an excellent | play of v | $\mathbf{white.}$ | Should b | e placed |
| $1 	ext{ ft. high}$ $1\frac{1}{2} 	ext{ ft. high}$ | 125 125 | 20 30 | 1 80 2 50 | 15 00 20 00 |
| Spriea, Bridal Wreath. S. prunifolia, var., | flore ple | eno. | | |
| 2 ft. high | 70 | 25 | ^0 | |
| 3 ft. high | 75 50 | 30 35 | ა0 3 00 | |
| Spirea Van Houttei. | 50 | 00 | 5 00 | |
| A shrub of high landscape value. During the gracefully arching sprays of pure white flowers. character and good foliage recommend it. | | | | |
| 1½ ft. high | 250 | 20 | 1 80 | 15 00 |
| | | | | |

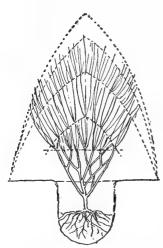


Hedges are open at the bottom because the plants were not set deep enough, and were left three feet high and kept sheared flat at the top.

The hedge will be thin if robbed by trees or if the ground is poor and allowed to become hard, and dry, with grass and weeds between. Fork up the ground three inches deep and three feet wide once a month. Don't scrape theweeds off leaving the ground hard and dry. Add four inches of manure once or twice a year.



If your hedge has been trimmed flat on the top as shown, under shrub pruning, page 55, you can correct it by cutting in the sides (A) during the winter. The following May or June, cut the top again (B). This checks the growth there, because it takes two weeks for the buds to form. The sap is pushing rapidly and as it can not make new growth at the top, it makes vigorous growth at the bottom (C).



Privet hedge.— You can plant the Privet hedge in April or May and cut it as shown at the first line. In June you can cut it to the second line. In July you can cut it to the third line, and in the fall you can even it up according to the fourth line so that the hedge will look well for the winter and is ready to make an even start the second spring. The result will depend verv largely upon the cultivation and water received. The size, quality and roots on the Privet when planted, are of less importance than with other classes of nursery stock.



Copyright American Book Co.

Bridal Wreath Spirea, Spirea Prunifolia.

Old - fashioned Bridal Wreath with flowers like little double roses.

| DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued 2 ft. high | Quan. 320 700 | Each \$ 25 30 | Per 10 \$2 00 2 50 | Per 100 \$18 00 20 00 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Spirea Rotundifolia. | | | | |
| 1½ ft. high | 200 | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Spirea Opulifolia. The biggest and cheapest shrub suitable for for planting near the house. It has white flow July. 5 ft. high | | | | |
| Spirea Callosa alba. | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | . 50 | 20 | 1 50 | • • • • • |
| Spirea Bumalda, var., Anthony Waterer. | | | | |
| Grows 3 feet high. Excellent for massing and at the edge of shrubbery borders or as a relief to foundations. The carmine flowers appear early in July and at inter- | | | | |

vals during the season. If the brown seed pods are cut off, it will continue blooming all summer.

| 1 ft. high | 50 | 20 25 35 | 1 80 2 00 2 50 | 15 00 |
|-----------------------------|-----|----------------|----------------------|-------|
| yrax Japonica. | | | | |
| 8-15 in. high, 2 yr. transp | 200 | 35 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 15 | 75 | 6 00 | |
| 3 ft. high | 15 | 1 00 | 7 50 | |

The Sumachs

Sumach, Shining. Rhus copalina.

A native of dry ground. The shiny foliage is striking for its luxuriance. It has panicles of cream colored flowers in July followed by bunches of carmine seeds on the female plants. Copses along the roadside remain happy while other foliage wilts and discolors from drought. It is one of the best native shrubs for general massing.

1 ft. high..... 1 80 10 00 Sumach, Smooth. R. glabra.

A much larger growing and more open species than the foregoing. If you wish a natural landscape this can be used wholesale, with Birch, Pine, and Dogwood. The autumn foliage is delightfully brilliant. The bunches of red seed very ornamental all winter

| 2 ft. high | 25 | 25 | 2 00 | 12 00 |
|--|----|----|------|-------|
| Sumach, Staghorn. R. typhina. 3 ft. high | 25 | 30 | 2 50 | |
| Sumach, Fragrant. R. aromatica. | | | | |

A trailing shrub about two feet high, native to dry ground and thin soil on the brink of cliffs.

8-12 in. high..... 200 1 80 15 00

Sweet-Scented Shrub. Calycanthus floridus.

Its chocolate brown flowers have a perfume that lingers in the memory of those having but slight knowledge of the names of flowers.

| 1 ft. high | 200 130 | 20 25 | 1 80 2 00 | 15 00 18 00 |
|---------------------------------------|------------|----------|--------------|----------------|
| Sweet Pepper Bush. Clethra alnifolia. | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | 65 | 20 | 1 50 | |
| a ft high | 40 | 95 | 9.00 | |

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS-Continued

The Syringas

Syringa (Mock Orange). Philadelphus coronarius.

You will make no mistake to use them by the dozen in extensive border plant-The plants we offer are of extra quality having been cut back to make them broad and bushy. Quan. Each Per 10 Per 100 5 2 ft. high..... 150 \$ 18 \$1 50 \$12 00 3 ft. high..... 150 20 1 80 15 00

| # 10. mgu | 110 | 50 | 2 00 | 20 00 |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----|------|-------|
| 5 ft. high | 200 | 35 | 3 00 | |
| 6-8 ft. high | | 75 | 6 00 | |
| Syringa. Philadelphus grandiflorus. | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | 400 | 12 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 150 | 18 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| 3 ft. high | 300 | 20 | 1 80 | 15 00 |
| 4 ft. high | 300 | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| 5 ft. high | 170 | 35 | 3 00 | |
| 6 ft. high | 70 | 75 | 6 00 | |
| Sweet Fern. Myrica asplenifolia. | | | | |

Related to the Bayberry and like it, covers large areas of sandy soil, growing

| about 2 feet high. 1 ft. high | 200 | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
|---|-----|----|-------------|-----------|
| Tamarisk. Tamarix Africana. Asparagus-like foliage and happy on the sand | | | | |
| 3 ft. high | 100 | 30 | 2 50 | • • • • • |
| Viburnum Acerifolium. | | | | |
| 2 ft. high | 150 | 20 | | 15 00 |
| 3 ft. high | 40 | 25 | 2 00 | |
| Viburnum Cassinoides. | | | | |
| 2 ft. high | 235 | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |

Viburnum Dentatum.

The dense vigorous growth and always healthy foliage are the important features of Viburnum dentatum and molle. Small heads of cream colored flowers appear on the former about June first and about ten days later on the latter. Either can be used with assurance of a satisfactory result.

| | , | • | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------|
| 2 ft. high | 195 | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| 5-7 ft. high | 25 | 75 | 6 00 | |
| Viburnum Molle, syn., nepalense. | | | | |
| 2 ft. high | 45 | 25 | 2 00 | |
| 3 ft. high | 80 | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| 4 ft. high | 40 | 50 | 4 50 | |
| 5 ft. high | 95 | 75 | 6 00 | |
| 6 ft. high, 4 ft. spr., 7 yrs. old | 40 | 3 00 | 25 00 | |
| 7 ft. high, 5 ft. spr., 7 yrs. old | 50 | 3 50 | 30 00 | |
| Viburnum Lentago. | | | | |
| 4 ft. high | 35 | 1 75 | 15 00 | |
| Viburnum Lantana. | | | | |
| 3 ft. high | 40 | 30 | 2 50 | |
| 5 ft. high | 30 | 1 00 | 7 50 | |
| | | | | |

Viburnum Dilatatum.

This is a rare species from Japan. Its valuable features consist of a profusion white, satiny petals.



Copyright American Book Co. Rhodotypus Kerrioides or White Keria. A shrub similar to the Syringa in habit and flower. It has scattering blossoms throughout the summer.



Copyright American Book Co. Stuartia. A camellialike flower as rare and choice as an orchid, pure



Copyright American Book Co. Spirea Opulifolia or Ninebark.

A one year old plant will conspicuous. be three feet high and equally broad, therefore it is one of the cheapest shrubs for filling up a shrubbery.



Copyright American Book Co. Rhus Copalina or

Shining Sumach.

Easily recognized by the leaf-like extensions to the midrib. It is the smallest and most compact of the Sumachs and will make a solid bank of solid cheerful shining foliage during the severe drought. You can collect wild plants readily for any piece of root will grow. It is not likely to grow too big; if it does, cut it back.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

of cream flowers in June and bunches of scarlet berries from September through the winter. Our stock is broad and bushy.

| · | Quan. | \mathbf{Each} | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|---------|-----------------|--------|----------|
| 3 ft. high | 115 | \$1 00 | \$8 50 | \$ |
| 4 ft. high | 150 | 1 50 | | |
| 5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr | 25 | 3 00 | 25 00 | |
| Viburnum Opulus. (High Bush Cranberry). | | | | |
| 2 ft. high | 80 | 20 | 1 80 | |
| 3 ft. high | 150 | 25 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| 4 ft. high | 200 | 40 | 3 50 | |
| 5 ft. high. | 100 | 1 00 | 8 50 | |
| Viburnum Opulus, var., sterile. (Common S | Snowbal | l). | | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 100 | 18 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 150 | 20 | 1 80 | 15 00 |
| 3 ft. high | 100 | 25 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| Viburnum Tomentosum, var., plicatum. (| - | | | and very |

The white balls of flowers are thickly set along the branches in June, and very 1 ft bigh

90 00

| 3 ft. high | | 40 | 3 50 | 20 00 |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|--------------|-------|
| Viburnum Tomentosum. 2 ft. high | 35 50 | 25 40 | 2 00 3 50 | |
| Weigelia Candida. (White). 3 ft. high | 50 | 30 | 2 50 | •••• |
| Weigelia, Eva Rathke. (Red). | 50 | 40 | 3 50 | |

Weigelia Florida Rosea.

Big shrubs growing 8 or 10 feet high and equally broad. In June they are laden with large bells of white or various shades of pink or red.

| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 250 | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
|-------------------------|-----------|----|------|-------|
| 2 ft. high | 25 | 20 | 1 80 | |
| 3 ft. high | 50 | 30 | 2 50 | |
| Weigelia Van Houttei. | | | | |
| 4 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spr | 30 | 40 | 3 50 | |

Willow, Japanese Pussy. Salix multinervis.

This has been blooming all winter but usually comes out in February, a month ahead of the others. It is a trailing shrub 5 feet high suitable for planting in shrubbery or to hold the banks of a stream.

30 2 50 2 ft. high..... 200 15 00

Witch Hazel. Hamamelis Virginiana.

We have a rare and valuable stock of these, and you will make no mistake to take advantage of it. They can occupy five or ten per cent. of your shrubbery or plant them between Oaks and Pines. They are particularly attractive in November and December. You can catch a whiff of its spicy fragrance any day until Christmas. The plants are sturdy Oak-like little trees or shrubs growing 12 feet high.

| 9 | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|----|------|-------|
| 1 ft. high | -85 | 18 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 300 | 20 | 1 80 | 15 00 |
| 3 ft. high | 300 | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| 4 ft. high, 3 ft. spr | 50 | 40 | 3 50 | |

Broad Leaved Evergreen Shrubs

This class includes the Holly, Laurel, Boxwood, Rhododendron, all plants

of high value in landscape planting.

Long Island is becoming an all the year around residence region, and if the residence is not occupied all the year, it is occupied during the early Winter and early Spring when most plantations are uninteresting. This is the reason we have made efforts to make available all types of evergreens that can be successfully grown on Long Island.

The climate of Long Island is more favorable to the growth of broad-leaved evergreens than the same latitude on the mainland, because of the ocean influence, equalizing the temperature and making the air more humid. Several species abundant at the south, come north, along the coast. The Holly is found at Rock-

away Beach, Fire Island and Cape Cod.

Broad-leaved evergreens have been scarce in the nurseries and avoided by planters because so many tender varieties were offered, or because it was believed that special culture was needed. We have taken several years to work up a hardy stock and will gladly guide you to their simple requirements Shade is acceptable to most of them because the foliage does not thaw out too suddenly each morning in February, thereby keeping brighter green. In summer, shade is welcome, but not an essential. Many people ask if they can plant Boxwood, Laurel, and Rhododendrons under the shade of old Maples and Lindens. We advise against it because they both have numerous, fibrous surface roots. Competition is too great and the Rhododendrons dry up. You are not likely to water them enough, even if you start out with that intention.

| 8-12 in. high, 6-10 in. spr | |
|---|--|
| 1 ft. high, 10-15 in. spr | |
| Andromeda Japonica. 1 ft. high | |
| Azalea Amoena, var., <i>Hinodegiri</i> . A new species, as bright crimson as the most brilliant geranium. It makes a plant about two feet high, blooming early in May. | |
| 6-8 in. high | |
| Azalea Amoena, var., Hatsugiri. 8-10 in. high, 10-12 in. spr | |
| Azalea Indica Alba, var., Leucanthemum. | |
| 1 ft. high | |

Boxwood.

Boxwood will always be extensively used on Long Island. The climate is value in these plants particularly favorable to it. Many plants a century old have been but little injured by the severest winters. Remember, Boxwood is a hungry and thirsty plant, and will thank you for a heavy coat of manure each year. If this is put on in the fall it will keep out the frost, permit the sap to come up all winter and keep the bark at the base of the branches from winterkilling. If the foliage looks brown in summer from minute yellow lines, it is caused by the Red Spider, an almost invisible pest, parasitic on most plants. Shade and a stream from a hose under heavy pressure, discourages it.

Freshly imported Boxwood should have the balls of earth soaked before planting and should be freely watered during the summer. Dig down in the ball of earth and see that it is damp. Sometimes the black, peaty soil from Europe be-

comes so hard that the water does not soak into it.



Azalea Hinodigiri. Color, bright carmine.



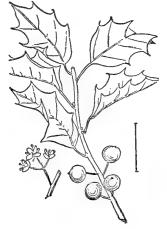
Pyramidal Boxwood.-We can give very good either in plants which have grown here and made a large ball of roots or in freshly imported plants.

| | EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued | Quan. | Ea | \mathbf{ch} | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|--|---|----------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Box, Tree. Buxus sempervirens. Bush Form. | | | | | |
| | 8-12 in. high | 1000 | \$ | 25 | \$ 2 25 | \$ 20 00 |
| | 1 ft. high | 150 | _ | 75 | 6 00 | |
| | 1½ ft. high | 250 | | 50 | 12 50 | |
| | 2 ft. high | $\begin{array}{c} 150 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | | 50 00 | 20 00 45 00 | |
| | 2½ ft. high | 40 | _ | 00 | 60 00 | |
| | _ | _ | _ | | | |
| | Box, Tree. Buxus sempervirens. Bush form. | Impor | ted 1 | | | |
| | 10 in. high | 1900 | | 30 | 2 50 | |
| | 1½ ft. high | 600 50 | . , | 75 25 | 6 50 10 00 | |
| | 2 ft. high | 30 | | 00 | 17 50 | |
| | 3 ft. high | 20 | | 00 | 35 00 | |
| | Box, Tree. B. sempervirens. Sheared Ball Sh | ane | | | | |
| | | 25 | Q | 00 | 25 00 | |
| | $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. spr | 60 | | 00 | 50 00 | |
| | | | | | | |
| | Box, Tree. B. sempervirens. Sheared. Ball | | _ | | ed 1913. | |
| | 1 ft. high, 1 ft. spr | 40 | _ | 25 | 10 00 | |
| | $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. spr | 30 2 0 | | 50 00 | 30 00 35 00 | |
| | 2 ft. high, 2 ft. spr | 20 | | 00 | 50 00 | |
| | $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, 2 ft. spr | | 10 | | 90 00 | |
| | Box, Tree. B. sempervirens. Pyramidal Form | | | | | |
| | | 25 | a | 50 | 20 00 | , |
| | 2½ ft. high | 40 | | 00 | 30 00 | |
| - | $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, 20 in. spr | 40 | - | 00 | 40 00 | |
| | 4 ft. high, 18 in. spr | 70 | 6 | 50 | 55 00 | |
| | $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. spr | 70 | | 50 | 65 00 | |
| | 5 ft. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. spr | 20 | 9 | 00 | 70 00 |) |
| | Box, Tree. B. sempervirens. Pyramidal Form | . Impor | ted 1 | 913 | 3. | |
| | 2½ ft. high | 25 | 1 | 25 | 11 00 |) |
| | 3 ft. high | 125 | 2 | 50 | 22 50 | 150 00 |
| | $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | | | 00 | 27 50 | |
| | 4 ft. high | 120 | | 50 | 30 00 | |
| | 4½ ft. high 5 ft. high | $\begin{array}{c} 40 \\ 70 \end{array}$ | | 00 | 45 00 55 00 | |
| | 6 ft. high | 10 | 11 | | 100 00 | |
| | | | | | 200 00 | • • • • • • |
| | Box, Tree. B. sempervirens. Tree Form or St | | | -0 | 10.00 | |
| | 14 in. high, 10 in. wide $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 45 10 | | 50 00 | 10 00 | |
| | | | | | | |
| | Box, Tree. B. sempervirens. Tree Form or St | | | | | |
| | 20 in. stem, Heads 15-19 in. wide | 20 | - | 00 | 35 00 | |
| | $\mathfrak{Q}_{\frac{1}{2}}$ ft. stem, Heads 22 in. wide | 6 | _ | 00 | | • • • • • |
| | Box, Dwarf Edging. B. sempervirens, var., s | uffrutice | sa. | | | |
| | Plant three to four inches apart. Do not | | | roft | vers han | g over it |
| | in summer. Protect it with straw or boards for | | ter. | | | |
| | 4-6 in. high(\$80 per M) | 4000 | | 12 | 1 00 | 9 00 |
| | Box, Dwarf Edging. B. sempervirens, var., s | suffrutice | sa. | In | ported : | 1913. |
| | 4-6 in. high(\$70 per M) | | | 10 | 90 | |
| | Box, Tree. B. sempervirens. (Dome Shape, Old | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | 2 ft. high, 3-4 ft. spr | 15 10 | 12 15 | | | |
| | 3 ft. high, 4 ft. spr | 5 | 20 | | | |
| | , | | • | | | |



Boxwood, sheared ball shape.—The bush form Boxwood is the same shape, but has not been so frequently sheared and does not have quite as even an outline.

| EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued Daphne Cneorum. | Quan. | | Per 10 | |
|--|---|--|---|------------------------------------|
| 6 in. high | 50 | \$ 75 | \$ 6 00 | \$50 00 |
| Euonymus Radicans, narrow leaved. | | | | |
| Here is an opportunity to cover a bank in to It will run up the tree trunks thirty feet and bra Ivy. In October, it is brightly decorated with hundred of them for this purpose covering the grounds at the edge of shrubs and Rhododendr will surely be pleased with the small investment the winter half of the year. 6-12 in. high, 1 ft. spr(\$50 per M) 6-12 in. high, 2 ft. spr | nch out h red b house f ons, or o t that is | four feet erries. I coundation covering | t like old If you tr ns, carpe a stone w | English y a few ting the vall, you |
| Euonymus Radicans, var., vegetus. Broad | leaved t | form. | | |
| 4-6 in. high | | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Euonymus Radicans, var., Carrierii. 6-8 in. high | 150 | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Holly, American. Ilex opaca. | | | | |
| If you wish berries, it is best to get severe the berry bearing form among them. | al plants | s so as to | be sure | to have |
| 1 ft. high | 50 | 75 | 6 00 | |
| 2 ft. high | 40 | 1 50 3 50 | 12 50 30 00 | • • • • • |
| 3 ft. high | 40 40 | 6 00 | 50 00 | |
| 6 ft. high. | 10 | 11 00 | 95 00 | |
| Holly, Japanese. Ilex crenata. | | | | |
| 2 ft. high | 25 | 2 50 | 20 00 | |
| Laurel, Mountain. Kalmia latifolia. | | | | |
| These can be planted one and a half to three cover. While these plants are not as dense an grown in the shade, they have good roots and are You can use them for planting the borders buildings, under Pines and Cedars, or out among more freely in the full sunshine than in the shade | d dark sure to of wood the shr | green as grow. dland, on | they mig | ght be if h side of |
| Plants 10-15 in. high, 10-15 in. spr., grown 1 yr. in nursery(\$300 per M) | | 60 | 5 00 | 35 00 |
| Leucothoe Catesbæi, syn., Andromeda cates | baei. | | | |
| 10-15 in. high | 100 | 1 00 | 7 50 | 40 00 |
| Mahonia Aquifolium, syn. Berberis aquifol 1 ft. high | ium. 50 | 50 | 4 00 | |
| Mahonia Japonica; syn., Berberis Japonica | | | | |
| In the shade, this makes a sturdy shrub 6 divided into leaflets about the shape and color a bright green color, while the last species turns 1-1½ ft. high 2-2½ ft. high | feet hig of the h bronze | olly, but | larger. | oot long It keeps |
| Myrtle, Trailing Blue (Periwinkle). Vinc | | | 00 | |
| Under the shade of evergreen trees and the is particularly appropriate, making a solid green | e edge of | Rhodod | endron b | eds, this |
| 6 in. high (\$60 per M) | _ | 15 | 1 00 | 8 00 |



Copyright American Book Co.

American Holly.—Few people know how easily this transplants, therefore it is rare in nurseries and landscape plantings. You should mix them in among the trees, shrubs and evergreens, even if you take only a collected plant cut back to a pole and the leaves picked off. This is the essential point in transplanting it, unless you take it up with a ball of earth.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS-Continued Pachysandra Terminalis.

A rare evergreen cover plant that deserves to become popular. We recommend you to try a few because it is as yet not generally available. You will then be able to grow your own stock. It grows about six inches high and has foliage somewhat smaller than the Laurel. It increases by underground runners spreading about six inches per year. It is easy to grow and asks only partial shade. It will be largely used for covering the ground at the edge of Rhododendron beds, under groups of Pines, Cedars and Hemlocks. It will make a pretty patch in the woods, or at the house foundation. Each Quan.

Per 10 Per 100 2-5 in. high, 1-3 stems..... 2000 \$ 25 \$ 2 00 \$18 00

Rhododendrons

Simple Rules for Culture

The soil you have will do unless it is a limestone soil. There is no lime soil ong Island. Dig it up a foot or more deep and mix in leaves or leaf mold. Pack the earth firmly around the balls of earth and mulch the ground with eight inches of leaves. Let the leaves remain all summer. Holding this leaf mold is the critical point and is where most people fail. Throw a little earth over the leaves to hold them in position. Add the lawn clippings during the summer. Another way is to use a strip of wire netting six inches wide all around the bed. Another way is to plant a row of Myrtle, Dwarf Japanese Yew, Boxwood or Rhododendron Boule de Neige around the border. These low, compact plants help to keep the leaves from blowing away and cover the bare stems of the taller varieties. Dig down in the ball of roots during June, July and August and see if it is damp. If damp then they are not liable to winterkill. Watering once in three weeks is often

The lace-bug (Stephanitis azaleae) may appear on the underside of the leaves sucking the sap and making them yellow. It is not serious where the Rhododendron is shaded and can have plenty of mulch. It is controlled by spraying the under side of the leaves in May and June with tobacco water or soap solution.

The value of our Rhododendrons is that they are the hardiest varieties. The

selection was based on records of fifteen years.

Many people object to some varieties of Rhododendrons because the purple shades do not harmonize with others. They hesitate to buy any Rhododendrons for fear of getting these. We have named the colors accurately and we grow but few of the varieties with these shades.

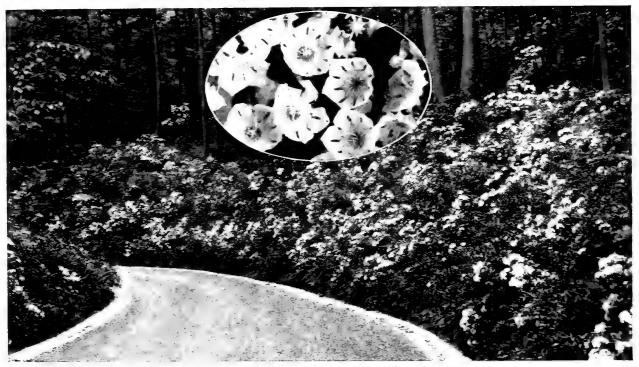
Our plants have big balls of roots because they have grown here from one to ten years. The foliage is not as handsome as on the freshly imported plants because of the difference in the climate. The plants have made a short stocky growth and are in the best possible condition to succeed.

People have regarded Rhodedendrons as a risky investment only to be undertaken by those who could afford the loss and who have skilled gardeners to take care of them. This is a mistake. It originated from the planting of tender varieties which were the cheapest and from planting them singly out in the lawn where the sun and wind dry them out. You can grow Rhododendrons as certainly as Spireas and Lilacs. We will help you make a success of them. They may cost three times as much as roses, but it takes more than three times as long to grow them. They give you the richest effect all the year. Our nursery is the best place to get acquainted with Rhododendrons, as we have the fullest list of varieties. They are in the height of bloom the last week in May, although the blooming season ranges from about the middle of May to the first of July. You can plant them in full flower.

We will be pleased to confer with you and assist you in securing a satisfactory planting.

Catawbiense Hybrids According to Color

We list below, the varieties according to color. These are ranged in each transfer first darkest last. These have been carefully society. class, respectively, lightest first, darkest last. These have been carefully classified according to the Color Chart of the French Chrysanthemum Society.

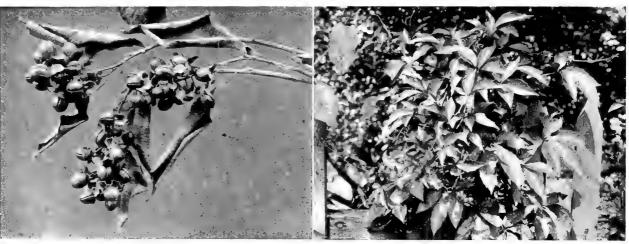


Laurel is nature s unishing touch to a woodland and human ingenuity can hardly improve it. The shining green leaves are illuminating all winter and when the pink flowers clothe the plants in June, the scene is fairyland. Our plants at \$35 per hundred should make a decidedly alluring investment for covering a bank like this.

Do not leave such a bank bare running sand or expensively and inharmoniously sodded. Nature shows how to cover banks with native plants you can collect.

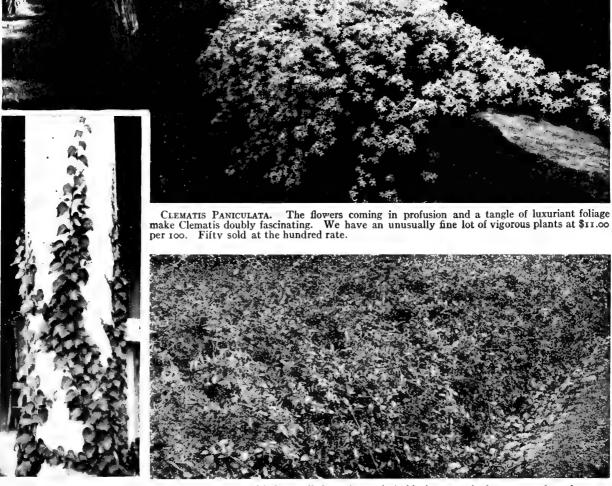


Rhododendrons. The effect from a planting like the above is always full of character. There is a charm in the arrangement of the foliage and the healthy appearance is inspiring. It is so, winter and summer. In June, there is a bewildering display



BITTERSWEET. Your knowledge of this need not be limited to gathering a spray from a wild thicket. It can be a part of your home landscape. Have you a vista in the woods? Make the trees interesting with Bittersweet above and Rhodoendrons below. Plant a dozen among your shrubbery and watch for some beautiful effects.

VIRGINIA CREEPER. The graceful sprays and tendrils of the Virginia Creeper are always pleasing and we could hardly suggest a more natural cover for old fences or stumps. Nature uses it where soil is lacking in fertility, and even in cinders along the railroad it makes a beautiful carpet. At \$1.00 per 100 how many 1 year vines do you want?



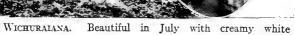
AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII, Boston Ivy. The most popular vine for clinging to brick, stone or tree trunks.

HONEYSUCKLE. This is a wall, but the undesirable features of the masonry have been replaced by an inextricable mass of Honeysuckle. This quickly adjusts itself into masses of healthy foliage and soon covered with blossoms renowned for their perfume. We have strong plants giving you an economical bank cover. They are \$8.00 per 100.



BANK COVERED BY ROSA WICHURAIANA. scented blossoms tea-rose which appear after the rose bugs have gone. Scattered sprays appear later in summer.

The small cut is a flower of the Prairie rose (Rosa setigera.)





Rose Arch at the entrance to a woodland path, bordered with Azaleas, ferns and wild flowers appropriately grouped.



BED OF FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI, showing the result of good soil, close pruning and frequent



THE LA FRANCE ROSE. There are many rose gardens on Long Island where the hybrid perpetual and hybrid tea roses grow successfully.



Rosa Rugosa at Red Spring. Glen Cove. This seems to delight in conditions close to the surf. It will make rounded masses of healthy foliage not unlike the Bayberry. For hedges, plant two feet apart. To keep it dense, it had best be cut back once in two or three years.



Rose Dorothy Perkins. This has become widely popular with even greater rapidity than the Crimson Rambler. They are suitable for railroad banks and on tree trunks. This class of roses has been developed within the last fifteen years. They are superior to the hybrid perpetual and tea roses in hardiness and foliage.



SINGLE HOLLYHOCK. One of the noblest of hardy plants. We offer very strong plants that will make a brilliant effect at a low cost.



DELPHINIUM OR LARKSPUR. We have a superior stock that will send up several tall spikes this summer.



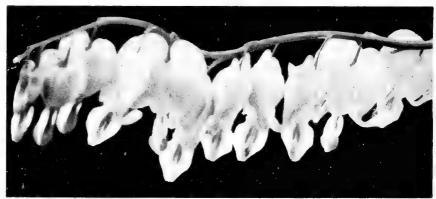
Anchusa. One of the strong full grown clumps representing our stock. They will give you a more mature effect than pot plants.



AQUILEGIA OR COLUMBINE, showing the large strong plants we offer. Such big plants can be taken up in full bloom



IRIS. The German Iris is always a handsome plant. When out of flower, the clean, blue-green foliage is attractive. A belt like this may be quickly obtained from our stock of variety Walneri, planting them fifteen inches apart.



DICENTRA SPECTABILIS OR BLEEDING HEART. An old time favorite that makes a happy spot in the garden every spring.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS-Continued

With a proper selection, your Rhododendron beds will be alive with color from the middle of May to the latter part of June, and a harmonious blending at all times.

Bulbs of the Lily family scattered throughout the bed will continue the color effect to the middle of August. We recommend the following varieties:

Lilium auratum, or Golden-banded Lily.

Lilium elegans, var., Wallacei.

Lilium speciosum.

WHITE

| Album elegans | Boule de Neige | Catawbiense album |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Album grandiflorum | Candidissmum | Delicatissimum |

LIGHT RED OR PINK

| Abraham Lincoln | Lady Armstrong | Mrs. C. S. Sargent |
|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Alexander Dancer | Lady Clermont | Rosabel |
| Daisy Rand | Mabel Parsons | Scipio |
| Henrietta Sargent | Macranthum | _ |
| Ignatius Sargent, syn., | | |
| The Boss | | |

CRIMSON

| Atrosanguineum | H. H. Hunnewell | \mathbf{K} ettledrum |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Charles Dickens | James Bateman | Mrs. Milner |
| E. S. Rand | J. R. Trumpy | Mrs. R. S. Rand |
| | DARK CRIMCOM | |

DARK CRIMSON

| | DAIR CILLISON | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Caractacus Charles Bagley Flushing | General Grant Henry Probasco | H. W. Sargent Sefton |

LILAC

| Everestianum | - | Parsons' Gloriosa | President Lincoln |
|--------------|---|----------------------|-------------------|
| Dr. Torrey | | Parsons' Grandiflora | Roseum elegans |

PURPLE

| Purpureum | crispum | Purpureum | elegans | Kissena |
|--------------|---------|-------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1 ui pai cum | CITSDAM | L urpurcum | CICEGIIS | 171920119 |

Rhododendron Catawbiense Hybrids.

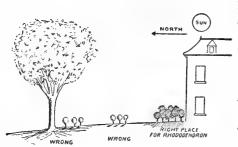
Abraham Lincoln.

| Bright red. | Foliage dark. | Compact grower | . Very | good ha | abit. |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------|---------|----------------|
| | | | | | Per 10 Per 100 |
| 1 ft. high. | | | 30 | \$1 25 | \$11 00 \$ |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. | | | 100 | | 17 50 160 00 |
| 1 ft. high, | Imported 1913 | | 75 | 1 15 | 9 00 |

Album Elegans. (White).

Tallest growing of all the Rhododendrons; quickly becoming six to eight feet high, and therefore should be used in the background. Plant grows V shape and needs other low foliaged varieties in front. The general effect is white when fully open, but lilac pink in bud. Being a white flower, it can be used harmoniously with any of the other shades, pink, red or purple.

| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 100 | 1 25 | 11 00 | 90 00 |
|---------------------------|------|------|-------|--------|
| 2 ft. high | 300 | 1 50 | 12 50 | 115 00 |
| 3 ft. high | 100 | 4 50 | 40 00 | |
| $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 100. | 7 00 | 60 00 | |
| 4 ft. high | 40 | 9 00 | 80 00 | |
| 15 in. high Imported 1913 | 275 | 75 | 6 00 | 50 00 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 50 | 1 00 | 9 00 | 75 00 |
| 3 ft. high | 25 | 3 00 | 25 00 | |
| 4 ft. high | 25 | 5 00 | 40 00 | |



Rhododendron, right and wrong location.
"If we cannot plant

Rhododendrons under old Maples what can we plant to shut off the view from the street and dust from the automobiles cheaper than a wall?" You can plant big deciduous shrubs as Privet, Forsythia, Viburnum, Deutzia, Upright Honeysuckle, Lilac, Spirea and Weigelia. They will be robbed by the tree roots and look wilty and thin before you will think to water them. You can have a reserve supply in your garden or parts of the shrub border not robbed, exchanging them every year or two, being particular to dig very big holes and plant them with good roots.

There are other right places for Rhododendrons as on the north slope of a hill, under the shade of evergreens, as Pine, Codar, Fir and Spruce. They do well under Qak and Locust trees and as 90 per cent. of Long Island consists of such trees, the opportunities for enjoying this most beautiful flower and foliage plant is extensive. We grow our plants in the full sunshine, therefore you need not be afraid of planting because you have no shade. The wrong way in the middle of the picture refers to planting but a few and without mulch. A few abundance of flowers. plants cannot shade their own roots and therefore

| | | - | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|---------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | |
| EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued | | | | | | |
| Album Grandiflora. (White.) | Quan | Eac | h "P | er | 10 | Per 100 |
| Flowers are white; buds, pink. Has large to Closely resembles Album Elegans in all respects. | russ, givi | ng e | excene | nt | mas | s effect. |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | | \$1 | 25 \$ | 11 | 00 | \$90 00 |
| 1 ft. high, Imported 1913 | 25 | | 75 | 6 | 00 | |
| Alexander Dancer. (Red.) | | | | | | |
| Bright rose, lighter center. Large flower and | truss.] | Exce | ellent | vai | ietv | . Later |
| than Lady Armstrong. | | | | | 100 | - 24001 |
| 1 ft. high | 50 | 1 : | 25 | 11 | 00 | |
| 1½ ft. high | 35 05 | 2 | | 17 | | • • • • • • |
| 1 ft. high, Imported 1913 | 25 | 1 (| UU | ō | 00 | • • • • • • |
| Atrosanguineum. (Red.) Very dark deep red. Open flower. Early. | Fracile | | | h: | | |
| other red varieties. | Excene | еці і | in cor | пы | паи | on with |
| 1 ft. high | 15 | 1 | 25 | 11 | 00 | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 30 | 2 | | 17 | 50 | |
| 2 ft. high | 14 | 3 | | 25 | | • • • • • • |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 10 25 0 | 5 | | 45 8 | 00 | 70 00 |
| Boule de Neige. (White.) | 200 | • | 00 | U | 00 | 10 00 |
| This is a little globular plant with foliage | more ele | | . aam | 200 | +1 | hon on. |
| other Rhododendron, and may be compared to | | | | | | |
| vitæ or Boxwood in habit. From this quality it | is especi | ally | suita | ble | \mathbf{for} | massing |
| at the foundations of a house and edging down | groups o | f Rl | odod | enc | iron | s, Pines, |
| Hemlock, Holly, Cedar and other evergreens. 1 ft. high | 500 | 1 | Q E | 11 | 00 | 100 00 |
| 1 1t. high | 400 | 2 | | | 50 | 160 00 |
| 10-12 in. high, Imported 1913 | 100 | 1 | | | 00 | 70 00 |
| Candidissima. (White.) | | | | | | |
| This is a hybrid of Catawbiense with the | Rhodod | lend | ron n | nax | imu | m both |
| being American species. It is therefore hardy. | It makes | a ha | ndsor | me | roui | nd shrub |
| not as tall as the Album elegans, but blooming tinged pink. Gives nearly pure white effect whe | g much | earli | er. | Wh | ite, | slightly |
| 1½ ft. high | 30 | 1 9 | | 10 | 00 | |
| 1 ft. high, Imported 1913 | 125 | 1 (| | | 00 | 70 00 |
| Caractacus. (Dark Crimson.) | | | | | | |
| • | rmonizes | wit | h the | wh | ite v | arieties |
| but not with the reds. Has white centre. Petal | | | | _ | _ | as many |
| others. | | | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | 25 60 | $\frac{1}{1}$: | | 10 12 | | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 15 | 2 | | 17 | | |
| 3 ft. high | 15 | 6 | 0.0 | | | |
| Catawbiense Album. (White.) | | | | | | |
| The purest white of all. Broad and vigorou | s grower. | . E | arly b | bloc | miı | ng. |
| 1 ft. high. | 100 | 1 5 | | 11 | | 100 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 40 20 | 3 (| | 2 5 45 | | |
| 1 ft. high, Imported 1913 | 75 | 1 | | | 00 | |
| Charles Bagley. (Red.) | | | | | | |
| A very good red. Medium grower. Late. | It fades | to : | a light | t re | ed. | Has an |
| ahundance of flowers | | | | | | |

1 ft. high.....

 $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high.....

10 00

12 00 110 00

50

150

1 10

1 35

| EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued | Quan. | Each | | Per 100 |
|--|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 2 ft. high | 150 50 2 5 | \$2 00 5 00 1 00 | \$17 50 45 00 8 00 | \$160 00 |
| Charles Dickens. (Red.) | | | | |
| A very attractive red. Flower fades with a When in mass, its effect is excellent. | tinge of | yellow a | at edge o | of petals. |
| 1 ft. high | 140 | 1 25 | 11 00 | 100 00 |
| 1½ ft. high | $\begin{array}{c} 450 \\ 130 \end{array}$ | 2 00 3 00 | 17 50 25 00 | 160 00 200 00 |
| $2_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1}$ ft. high. 1 ft. high, Imported 1913 | 20 275 | 5 00 1 15 | 45 00 9 00 | |
| Daisy Rand. (Bright Red.) | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | 2 5 2 5 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 75 \\ 1 & 50 \end{array}$ | 15 00 13 50 | |
| Delicatissima. (White.) | | | | |
| White tinged with pink. Very late bloom | | | er this v | ariety as |
| valuable as the Candidissima, being the result of | | | 11 00 | 100.00 |
| 1 ft. high | 80 100 | 1 25 2 00 | 17 50 | $100 00 \\ 160 00$ |
| 2 ft. high | 130 | 3 00 | 25 00 | 200 00 |
| 2½ ft. high | 50 | 5 00 | 45 00 | |
| $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. 1 ft. high, Imported 1913 | 25 200 | $\begin{array}{c} 6 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 00 \end{array}$ | 55 00 8 00 | |
| Doctor Torrey. (Lilac.) | ~~~ | 2 00 | 0 00 | |
| The general effect of this variety is red, by petals being violet, we have placed it among the with white. | it on acc ne lilacs. | count of Its bes | the edg | e of the nation is |
| 2 ft. high | 25 | 3 00 | 25 00 | |
| 2½ ft. high | 25 | 5 00 | 45 00 | |
| E. S. Rand. (Rich Scarlet.) | | | | |
| This is not as hardy as most varieties in this the woods, however, it makes a brilliant showin foliage. We recommend it highly for planting at | g. A ri | cĥ scarle | t, with | |
| 1 ft. high | 40 | 1 25 | 11 00 | • • • • • • |
| 1½ ft. high | 90 | 2 00 | 17 50 | 160 00 |
| Everestianum. (Rosy Lilac.) | | | | |
| Early. Rosy litac, frilled at the edge. Ver the hardiest Rhododendrons for American garder | ıs. | | | |
| 1 ft. high | $\frac{100}{100}$ | 1 10 1 35 | 10 00 12 00 | $95 00 \\ 110 00$ |
| 2 ft. high | 80 | 2 00 | 17 50 | 160 00 |
| 10-15 in. high, Imported 1913 | 300 | 1 00 | 8 00 | 70 00 |
| Flushing. (Dark Crimson.) | | | | |
| Very deep red similar to H. W. Sargent. A | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | $\begin{array}{c} 35 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | 1 25 2 00 | $11 00 \\ 17 50$ | 160 00 |
| 1 ft. high, Imported 1913 | 25 | 1 00 | 8 00 | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, Imported 1913 | 40 | 2 00 | 17 50 | |
| General Grant. (Dark Crimson.) | | _ | | |
| A little darker in shade than Charles Dickens | | | | . After |
| severe winter, the foliage is in good condition. 1 ft. high | lt is a vig 75 | gorous gr 1 25 | ower. 11 00 | 100 00 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 200 | 2 00 | 17 50 | 160 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 250 | 3 00 | 25 00 | 200 00 |

keep the soil cool, and they cannot hold the mulch or protect each other from dry winds. A group of a dozen plants will succeed in the open if you keep them mulched.

The Rhododendron Catawbiense is native on the exposed mountain tops of North Carolina where the rainfall is seventy inches; here it is forty-five inches. Therefore, do not forget to keep the soil damp. Turn on the hose three or four times during the summer, the mulch will hold the moisture for two or three weeks. Several of the best authorities say that it is dryness, not cold that causes them to winter kill. We believe that if they get enough moisture during the summer, they will make full luxuriant plants which will come through the winter in good shape. Of course, most rhododendrons are not watered, but we are suggesting watering so that you will succeed with newly planted beds and get the greatest return from your investment.

| EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued | Quan. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 80 | \$5 00 | \$45 00 | |
| 3 ft. high | 60 | 6 00 | <i>55</i> 00 | |
| 4 ft. high | 30 | 8 00 | 70 00 | |
| 1 ft. high, Imported 1913 | 100 | 1 00 | 9 00 | \$80 00 |
| Henrietta Sargent. (Pink.) | .t Dl. | 1°.0° | , | 1 .1 |
| Bright cherry pink; a rare and valuable vari Very compact and dense in growth. | ety. Pla | nt ainer | s from a | I otners. |
| 1 ft. high | 80 | 1 25 | 11 00 | 100 00 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 15 | 2 00 | 17 50 | 100 00 |
| Henry Probasco. (Deep Crimson.) | | | _, , | |
| 1½ ft. high | 25 | 2 00 | 17 50 | |
| 1 ft. high, Imported 1913 | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 | |
| H. W. Sargent. (Dark Crimson.) | | | | |
| This blooms rather late, perhaps two week | | | | |
| the best red of all. It is not, however, a fast grow with assured satisfaction. | ver. Th | is variet | y may be | planted |
| 1 ft. high | 100 | 1 25 | 11 00 | 100 00 |
| 1½ ft. high | 200 | 2 00 | 17 50 | 160 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 50 | 3 00 | 25 00 | 200 00 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 20 | 5 00 | 45 00 | |
| 3 ft. high | 15 | 6 00 | <i>55</i> 00 | |
| H. H. Hunnewell. (Dark Crimson.) | | | | |
| Dark rich crimson color. Especially suitab | le for pla | nting in | the woo | ods. |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 170 | 2 00 | 17 50 | 160 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 80 | 3 00 | 25 00 | 200 00 |
| Ignatius Sargent, syn., The Boss. (Pink.) | | | | |
| In color and size of the individual flower, or | | | | |
| drons. It is a cheerful pink or light red. The making a handsome plant. | leaves a | re very | large an | d broad, |
| 1 ft. high | 20 | 1 25 | 11 00 | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 160 | 2 00 | 17 50 | 160 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 20. | 3 00 | 25 00 | |
| James Bateman. (Crimson.) | | | | |
| Bright red. Quite similar to Charles Dicke | ns. Ver | y valual | ole variet | y. |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 80 | 2 00 | 17 50 | 160 00 |
| J. R. Trumpy. (Rose Crimson.) | | | | |
| 1½ ft. high | 15 | 2 00 | 18 50 | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, Imported 1913 | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 | |
| Kettledrum. (Crimson.) | | | | |
| This blooms early, a little later than Bou | le de No | eige. A | t the tin | ne of its |
| bloom it is the best red and the most attractive f | lower. | | o cho chi | |
| 1 ft. high | 100 | 1 25 | 11 00 | 100 00 |
| 1½ ft. high | 240 | 2 00 | 17 50 | 160 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 150 | 3 00 | 25 00 | 200 00 |
| 2½ ft. high | 25 | 5 00 | 45 00 | |
| 1 ft. high, Imported 1913 | 150 | 1 15 | 9 00 | 80 00 |
| Kissena. (Dark Purple; compact plant. Hard | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | 27 | 1 00 | 9 00 | • • • • • • |
| 1½ ft. high | 20 | 1 25 | 11 00 | • • • • • • |
| Lady Armstrong. (Pink.) | 1 T | Tal | | 11 |
| Bright pink. In height of bloom on Decora are large. One of the best varieties. | ition Da | y. Flow | vers and | clusters |
| are large. One of the best varieties. | | | | |
| | | | | |

| | _ | | _ | _ |
|--|------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued | Quan. | Each | | Per 100 |
| 1 ft. high | 100 | \$1 10 | | \$ 95 00 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 250 | 1 35 | 12 00 | 110 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 100 | 2 00 | 17 50 | 160 00 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 15 | 5 00 | | |
| 1 ft. high, Imported 1913 | 250 | 1 00 | 8 00 | 70 00 |
| Lady Clermont. (Deep Pink.) | | | | |
| | 1 | | · | 1 |
| Has a chocolate spot on each petal. In bloom | about ti | ne same t | ime as A | iexander |
| Dancer. | o r | 1 05 | 11 00 | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 35 | 1 25 1 50 | 11 00 | 115 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 55 | 1 90 | 12 50 | 115 00 |
| Lady Grey Egerton. | | | | |
| Immense trusses of large, well shaped mauv | e or silv | erv blusl | h flowers | . Good |
| foliage and habit. | 0 01 02. | 01,010.0 | | |
| 8 | 25 | 1 25 | 11 00 | |
| 1 ft. high | 20 | 2 00 | 17 50 | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 50 | 1 00 | 8 00 | |
| | 30 | 1 00 | 0 00 | |
| Mabel Parsons. (Light Rose.) | | | | |
| Large trusses of rose-blush flowers. | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | 20 | 1 50 | 13 50 | |
| 1½ ft. high, Imported 1913 | 25 | 1 00 | 8 00 | |
| | | | | |
| Macranthum. (Bright Rose). | | | | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 20 | 2 00 | 17 50 | |
| Mrs. Milner. (Crimson). | | | | |
| | 0 TT 1 | 1 | 1 0 | , |
| Earlier than Lady Armstrong, opening May | | | oad. Go | od com- |
| bination with Boule de Neige. One of the best | _ | eds. | | |
| 1 ft. high | 200 | 1 25 | 11 00 | 100 00 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 400 | 2 00 | 17 50 | 160 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 130 | 3 00 | 2 5 00 | 200 00 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 70 | 5 00 | 45 00 | |
| 1 ft. high, Imported 1913 | 250 | 1 15 | 9 00 | 80 00 |
| Mrs. Charles S. Sargent. (Pink.) | | | | |
| | 1 17. | 6.15 | 1 | |
| Beautiful, cherry-pink flowers with wavy ed | iges. r | or ionage | and ma | ssiveness |
| of plant, one of the best. Not only grows ra | lpidiy, ii | earry eq | uaming 1 | n neight |
| Album elegans, but it is broad and solid. The | ieaves ai | re large a | and squa | re at the |
| ends and each leaf is diagonally twisted. | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | 20 | 2 00 | 18 50 | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\mathring{\text{high}}$ | 90 | 3 00 | 25 00 | |
| Mrs. E. S. Rand. (Rich Crimson.) | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | 40 | 1 10 | 10 00 | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | | 1 35 | 12 00 | 110 00 |
| - 0 | . 00 | 1 00 | 12 00 | 110 00 |
| Parsons Grandiflora. (Red.) | | | | |
| Buds dark-red. Flowers red with slight p | urple tin | ge. It i | is the me | ost flori- |
| ferous variety and perfectly hardy, therefore on | | | | |
| When in large masses alone, it gives an excelle | nt effect | of red. | It is or | e of the |
| late varieties, continuing well into June. | | | | |
| 1½ ft. high | 230 | 2 00 | 17 50 | 160 00 |
| 2 ft. high | 40 | 3 00 | 25 00 | 200 00 |
| 2½ ft. high | 30 | 5 00 | 45 00 | 200 00 |
| 3 ft. high | 70 | 6 00 | 55 00 | |
| 1 ft. high, Imported 1913. | 100 | 75 | 6 00 | 50 00 |
| • | 100 | 10 | 3 00 | 50 00 |
| Parsons Gloriosa. (Lilac Pink.) | | | | |
| Early. Pink, tinted with lilac, handson | ne cluster | rs. A | vigorous | upright |
| grower. Leaves are large. Excellent for massi | | | 0 | 1 0 |
| | _ | | | |

| EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued | Quan. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|-----------|-----------------|--|-------------|
| 2 ft. high | 25 | \$1 50 | | \$ |
| 3 ft. high | 18 20 | 4 50 7 00 | 40 00 60 00 | • • • • • • |
| 3½ ft. high | 20 | 9 00 | 80 00 | • • • • • • |
| | 20 | 9 00 | 00 00 | |
| President Lincoln. (Rosy Lilac.) | | . D | | |
| Early. Very floriferous. Similar in many | _ | | _ | sa. |
| 2 ft. high | 30 | 1 50 | 12 50 | |
| 3 ft. high | 20 | 4 50 | 40 00 | |
| 4 ft. high | 22 14 | $9 00 \\ 15 00$ | 80 00 140 00 | • • • • • • |
| 5 ft. high | 14 | 15 00 | 140 00 | |
| Purpureum Crispum. (Purple.) | | | | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, Imported 1913 | 25 | 1 15 | 10 00 | |
| Purpureum Elegans. | | | | |
| Our color note says, "deepest purple," do | not plan | at with t | he reds | or with |
| red or orange Azaleas; plant with lilac or whit | e varieti | ies. It i | s a big. | vigorous |
| shrub hardy and of excellent foliage. | | | | 8 |
| 1 ft. high, Imported 1913 | 60 | 1 15 | 10 00 | |
| <u>-</u> | | | | |
| Rosabel. (Pale Rose). | 0.5 | | 70.00 | |
| 1 ft. high, Imported 1913 | 35 | 1 15 | 10 00 | • • • • • |
| Roseum Elegans. (Rose Lilac.) | | | | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 15 | 1 35 | 12 00 | |
| 2 ft. high | 20 | 2 00 | 17 50 | |
| 3 ft. high | 30 | 8 00 | | |
| $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\stackrel{\frown}{\mathrm{high}}$ | 20 | 10 00 | | |
| Senator Charles Sumner. (Rose and Light | t-Purple. | .) | | |
| 1 ft. high | 20 | 2 00 | 18 50 | |
| Scipio. (Rose.) | | | | |
| - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | n tha th | C | alandid £ | liono of |
| Fine rose colored flowers, having dark spot i good habit. | п спе сп | roat. S | ыенага т | onage or |
| 1 ft. high | 30 | 1 25 | 11 00 | |
| $1_{\frac{1}{2}}$ ft. high | 35 | 2 00 | 17 50 | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, Imported 1913 | 25 | 1 15 | 10 00 | |
| | | | | |
| Sefton. (Dark-Red. Buds almost black.) | ٥. | | 40.00 | |
| 1 ft. high, Imported 1913 | 25 | 1 15 | 10 00 | |
| The Rhododendrons Below Are Various Spo | ecies. No | ot Catav | vbiense l | Hybrids |
| _ | | | | -, |
| Rhododendron Catawbiense. | 40 | 7 00 | 0.00 | |
| 1 ft. high | 40 | 1 00 | 8 00 | • • • • • |
| Rhododendron Cunninghamii. | | | | |
| A plant with handsome foliage. Compact | , similar | to the | Boule de | Neige. |
| It occasionally blooms in September and is one | of the | earliest to | o bloom i | n May. |
| Buds sometime winterkill, but valuable for plan | iting at | the north | a side of | a house |
| or in the woods. | 20 | 0.00 | 4 F 00 | |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 20 | 2 00 | 15 00 | • • • • • |
| Rhododendron Maximum. | | | | |
| This is the wild Rhododendron shipped fro | m Penns | sylvania | and the | Catskill |
| Mountains in carload lots. We will get a carload | or less f | or you if | you wish. | They |
| do best if planted in the shade of Oaks or Locu | ısts, whe | re they | cecome p | erfectly |
| at home and make handsome foliage effects. Fl | | | | |
| ing the middle of June after the Catawbiense h | yorias h | ave gone | and cor | unuing |
| through the early part of July. 4 ft. high | 10 | 5 00 | 40 00 | |
| # 10. mgn | 10 | 0 00 | ************************************** | * * * * * * |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|---|---|--|
| Rhododendron Metternichii. | Quan. | Each | Per 10 Per 100 | | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 12 | \$1 50 | \$10 00 \$ | | |
| Rhododendron Punctatum. | | | | | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 4 | 1 25 | 10 00 | | |
| | 100 | 80 | 7 00 60 00 | 1 | |
| Rhododendron Smirnowii. | | 4.3 | | | |
| Resembles Catawbiense hybrids, but the usuth whitish down; flowers are lavender. | ınderside | of the i | oliage is covered | | |
| 1½ ft. high | 60 | 1 95 | 10 00 | | |
| Dwarf Rhododendrons, or Alpine Rose | | 1 20 | 10 00 | | |
| These are compact little plants with the sha | | maitre of | Dwarf Barward | | |
| In May and June they are covered with pretty li | | | | | |
| for planting near the edge of beds of Rhododen | drons and | d other e | evergreens, espec- | , | |
| ially when massed near the house foundation. | The speci | es and v | arieties are: | | |
| Rhododendron Arbutifolia. | | | | | |
| 9 in. high | 22 | 1 50 | 12 50 | | |
| Rhododendron Ferrugineum. | | | | | |
| 9 in. high | 30 | 1 50 | 12 50 | | |
| Rhododendron Hirsutum. | | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | 30 | 1 50 | 12 50 | | |
| Rhododendron Myrtifolia. | | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | 30 | 1 50 | 12 50 | | |
| Rhododendron Praecox. | | | | | |
| 6 in. high | | 1 00 | | | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | 8 | 1 75 | • | | |
| Rhododendron Wilsonii. | | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | 15 | 1 50 | 12 50 | | |
| Yucca, filamentosa. Adams Needle. Spanish I | Bayonet. | | | | |
| This is native in North Carolina and Virgini | | | | | |
| here because it is one of the plants which keep winter. Our stock of young plants is of the be | | | | | |
| economical covering for some dry hillside or h | pare sand | l bank. | The plants will | | |
| probably bloom freely this year sending up spike | s four to | five feet | high of beautiful | | |
| creamy white flowers. | 9000 | 10 | 75 5 00 | | |
| 2 yr. transp | 2000 | 10 | 19 9 00 | ' | |
| * 7. | | | | | |
| Vines | | | | | |
| Actinidia Arguta. | | | | | |
| 1 ft. high | 20 | 45 | 4 00 | | |
| Akebia Quinata. | | | | | |
| 4-5 ft. high | 8 | 50 | | | |
| Bitter Sweet, Japanese. Celastrus articula | tus. | | | | |
| These plants at \$15.00 a thousand, give you an unequalled opportunity to | | | | | |

These plants at \$15.00 a thousand, give you an unequalled opportunity to make a brilliant autumn display. They will clamber over the trees to a height of thirty feet. In October there is a brilliant display of orange and scarlet berries. They will probably have berries two or three years after planting. The Bittersweet or the Virginia Creeper will give just the right touch of color to relieve a group of Pines or Cedars, or enliven a grove of deciduous trees.

| 100 | \$ 03 10 | \$ 25 75 | 6 00 |
|-----|-------------------------|---|---|
| 15 | 60 | 5 00 | |
| 50 | 50 | 4 00 | • • • • • • |
| 25 | 50 | 4 00 | ••••• |
| | 2000 100 40 15 | 2000 \$ 03 100 10 40 25 15 60 50 50 | 2000 \$ 03 \$ 25 100 10 75 40 25 2 00 15 60 5 00 50 50 4 00 |

Another Japanese Vine that has proven perfectly at home, growing even more vigorous than its nearest relative here. This quality has made it the most popular of all the Clematis. It will quickly cover a trellis, porch, pergola, tennis backstop or fence, and decorate it with myriads of white star-shaped blossoms in September. This is a season when flowers are scarce among the trees and shrubs and we suggest that this Clematis be planted among them. It will give the effect of Spirea Van Houttii. For holding steep banks, it can be mixed with Hall's Honeysuckle, Virginia Creeper, Indian Currant, Privet, Pitch Pine, etc. In such planting the species is not as important as that you have a thick tangle of foliage to check erosion by rain, wind, and alternate freezing and thawing.

| $1\frac{1}{2}$ -4 ft., 2 yr. transp (\$100 per M) | 3000 | 20 | 1 50 | 11 00 |
|---|------|----|------|-------------|
| Clematis viticella coerulea. 1-3 ft. high | 25 | 30 | 2 00 | • • • • • • |
| Clematis vitalba. 1½-3 ft. high | 45 | 30 | 2 00 | |
| Clematis orientalis. 1-3 ft. high | 20 | 30 | 2 00 | |
| Clematis flammula. 1½-3 ft. high | 50 | 30 | 2 00 | |
| 77 | | | | |

Euonymus radicans, narrow leaved.

See also page 71. Broad-leaved evergreens. Without criticising the English Ivy, we wish to encourage the planting of this with the English Ivy and also its planting in large quantities alone. The foliage is perfectly hardy, whereas the English Ivy sometimes browns in severe winters. We offer it at such low rates that you have an excellent opportunity to establish a new feature on your place. Long Island is lacking in evergreen foliage, and this permits an evergreen effect where nothing else is available, except the English Ivy. It will clothe tree trunks along your woodland drive, cover the house foundations or carpet the ground under shrubs and Rhododendrons.

| 12 25 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 00 \\ 2 & 00 \end{array}$ | 8 00 15 00 |
|----------|---|--------------------|
| | ~ ** | 20 00 |
| 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| | | |
| 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| | 25 30 | 25 2 00 30 2 50 |

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japanese. Lonicera Japonica, var., Halleana.

Everyone loves this for the fragrance of its blossoms. It contents itself on banks, along roadsides, multiplying rapidly and rambling over adjacent trees and bushes, makes thickets of the most varied and pleasing outlines. Planted three feet apart it will completely carpet a bank in less than two years. The uneven mass is less monotonous than grass and more economical. Old fences are even attractive if crowned with Honeysuckle and other vines. Can you not use a hun-

| VINES- | Continued |
|--------|-----------|
| | |

dred or more? It keeps evergreen until midwinter and a mild season like the last keeps green until spring. In October and November, it perfumes the air with its belated blossoms. The shiny black berries attract the birds especially during

| severe snow-storms. | Quan. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|--|-------|------|--------|---------|
| 4-10 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings(\$15 per M) | • | | | |
| 2-5 ft. high, 3 yr(\$70 per M) | 8000 | 10 | 90 | 8 00 |
| Lonicera Belgica. | | | | - |
| 2-3 ft. high | 50 | 25 | 2 00 | |
| Ivy, English. Hedera Helix. | | | | |
| 2 ft. high | 100 | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |

Kudzu Vine. Dolichos Japonicus, syn., Puereria Thunbergiana.

Trumpet Creeper. Tecoma radicans.

Matrimony Vine. Lycium halmifolium.

A half climbing vine with small pink flowers in summer and exceedingly ornamental in fall, with its intense scarlet berries. Mature plants appear like fountains with their long slender drooping branches of gray green foliage. The low price of our stock makes it economical for covering banks, walks, stumps or planting with shrubs.

Virginia Creeper. Ampelopsis quinquefolia.

At \$5.00 a thousand, you can afford to cover a sand dune, for the Virginia Creeper grows most luxuriantly even where covered by the high tides. Plant them about five feet apart.

You have seen portions of woodland, especially groves of Locust, given the first and most brilliant show of autumn with the Virginia Creeper. You can create such a beautiful effect by planting one or two of these at the base of each tree. A planting of flowering shrubs will be enlivened by a dash of the color of the Virginia Creeper.

Some people have a difficulty in distinguishing this from the poison vine. Virginia Creeper has five leaflets arranged like a wheel, black berries and single tendrils opposite each leaf. The poison vine has three leaflets, white berries and moss-like rootlets along the entire stem, where it clings to the bark.

| 4-10 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings(\$5 per M) | 6000 | 02 | 15 | 1 00 |
|---|------|------|------|-------|
| 1-2 ft. high | 300 | 15 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| 2-4 ft. high | 75 | 20 | 1 80 | 15 00 |
| 6-10 ft. high | 25 | 1 00 | 7 50 | |

Wistaria, Chinese. Wistaria Chinensis, syn., Kraunhia.

If you have ever seen a house festooned with Wistaria twining along the porch, up under the second story eaves, and embracing the chimney, you undoubtedly have decided to plant Wistaria. They are beautiful, growing at random over pergolas, fences, up trees, and over banks. The clusters of purple and white flowers hang down like fringe. Wistaria belongs to the pea family and gets its nitrogen from the air through tubercles on the roots. Therefore, it will thrive on poor soil. The low price of our one year seedlings permits their wholesale use for decorating hedge rows and tree trunks.

Perhaps you consider your place completely planted, but undoubtedly there are places where vines can add to the interest and beauty.

| 4-12 in. high, 1 yr. seedlings . (\$40 per M) | 1200 | 10 | 75 | 5 00 |
|---|-----------|----|------|------|
| 2 ft. high | 50 | 25 | 2 00 | |



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Matrimony Vine has red berries like little tomatoes. It is suited for a rough bank or heap of stumps. Our stock will do this very cheaply. It will be useful at the seashore in making a tangle of salt-resistant shrubbery.



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Rosa Wichuraiana or Memorial Rose. The name keeps people from buying one of the most valuable roses for this climate. It comes from eastern Asia which has a climate like eastern North America; the same isotherms and the same wide variation between the January and July isotherms.

Western Europe and western North America have equable climates and their plants do not permanently thrive here. The important thing is to plant the following: native foreign plants from climates that are equally or more variable, as the mountains of Japan, northern China, the Balkan peninsula, the southern Allegheny and Rocky Mountains; avoid plants from western Europe and western North America except the European Beech, Hornbeam, and Norway Maple, etc.

Hybridize and breed up new fruits based on the native species and those from similar climates, using varieties from western Europe for their superior flavor.

| VINES—Continued 4 ft. high | Quan. 50-25 | Each \$ 40 1 00 | Per 10 \$3 00 7 50 | Per 100 | |
|--|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------|--|
| Wistaria, Japanese or Loose-Clustered. | W. mv | iltijuga. | | | |
| 4 ft. high | 28 | 2 00 | 15 00 | | |
| 6 ft. high | 25 | 5 00 | 40 00 | | |
| 8-10 ft. high | 8 | 6 00 | 50 00 | | |
| Wistaria Speciosa, var., magnifica. Late-flowering American. | | | | | |
| 4-12 in high | 800 | 10 | 75 | 5 00 | |
| 4-8 ft. high | 25 | 4 00 | 35 00 | | |

Roses

Hardy Roses, Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Teas and Miscellaneous Roses.

The Rose will probably always remain a favorite flower. If it has been your wish to establish a rose garden, we offer a list of varieties which has been condensed to contain the most select and worthy sorts. If you will provide proper soil and conditions, there is no reason why you cannot succeed. If given plenty of food, roses will reward you liberally. To have the conditions ideal, the soil should be prepared one foot or more in depth, mixing in horse or cow manure. Cultivate frequently during the season. Manure should be applied annually. As a winter protection, bank earth up around the plants.

| Anne de Diesbach | Hermosa | Mrs. John Laing |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| | | Paul Neyron. |
| Baroness Rothschild | Kaiserin Augusta Victoria | Crimson Baby Rambler |
| Clio | Killarney | Madame Cutbush |
| Francois Levet | La France | Princess Adelaide |
| Frau Karl Druschki | Madame Caroline Testout | Persian Yellow |
| General Jacqueminot | Madame Gabriel Luizet | Madame Plantier |
| Gruss an Teplitz | Magna Charta | |
| | 0 | TILL DO NO D |

 Quan.
 Each
 Per 10
 Per 100

 Price on above varieties.....
 \$ 30 \$ 2 50 \$ 20 00

Rosa Rugosa Rubra. Single Red.

Enthusiasm over this plant is never misplaced. The dark green luxuriant foliage is always attractive as well as the single and double flowers produced freely in May and June and more sparingly during the season. The brilliant red fruits are very showy from July till midwinter. For a low planting, this makes a dense mass of foliage serving the purpose of low growing shrubs. It is particularly happy near the seashore. It will thrive on the dunes.

| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | (\$100 per M) | 1100 | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
|-------------------------|---------------|------|----|------|-------|
| Rosa Rugosa Alba. | Single White. | | | | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high | (\$100 per M) | 1200 | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |

Rosa Rugosa Hybrids.

| Agnes Emily Carman | Conrad Ferdinand Meyer | | eraie de l | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------|-------|----|
| Belle Poitevine | Madame Georges Bruant | Sir ' | Thomas 1 | Lipto | on |
| Blanc Double de Coubert | New Century | | | | |
| Prices on above rugosa hybr | rids 400 | 30 | 2 50 | 20 | 00 |

Rosa Wichuraiana (Memorial Rose) and Wichuraiana and Multiflora Hybrids.

When in bloom, these make one of the most showy landscapes. It is immaterial whether they are trained up a veranda, over an arch or covering a sunny bank. The large clusters of double flowers in different shades of pink, red and white are so numerous as to give a solid color effect. Aside from their flowering feature, we wish to mention their value as vigorous growers, free from insects, and the important functions they perform in a landscape. They can be made to cover large areas of

ROSES-Continued

ground more economically than grass and neur no expense for maintenance, but increase in beauty from year to year. If you have a plantation of shrubs, these can form a pleasing quarter. They have been trained with telling effect on the trunks of Locusttrees and planted alternatively on fences with Clematis and Honey-suckle are very inviting. One of the most acceptable dispositions is to plant them above a retaining wall, where the long vigorous shoots draping over the wall are most picturesque.

| Alberic Barbier Dorothy Perkins | Hiawatha Lady Gay Pink Roamer | Universal Favorite White Dorothy Perkins | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|------|-------------|---------|
| Farquhar Gardenia | Ruby Queen | Quan. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| | er roses | | 30 | \$2 50 | * |
| Crimson Rambler | | 100 | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Prairie Rose, Rosa setige | era | | | | |
| 1-3 ft. high | | 150 | 25 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| Baltimore Belle | | 25 | 25 | 2 00 | |
| Prairie Queen | | 50 | 25 | 2 00 | |
| Yellow Rambler | | 25 | 30 | 2 50 | |
| Rosa multiflora | | 200 | 25 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| Rosa Carolina | | 500 | 20 | 1 80 | 15 00 |
| Rosa nitida, 1 ft. high | | 100 | 20 | 1 80 | 15 00 |
| Rosa lucida alba | | 20 | 25 | 2 00 | |

Hardy Garden Flowers

| Achillea ptarmica fl. pl., "The Pearl" | 300 | 10 | 90 | 8 00 |
|---|---------|----|-------|--------|
| Little double white flower like the Bridal W | | | n the | summer |
| you can cut sprays of this to acceptably add to b | ouquets | • | | |
| A millofolium "Corigo Quoon" | 900 | 15 | 1 05 | 0 00 |

Up in New England and Central New York, the villages and farm houses are gay in June with the Hollyhock. They give a touch of beauty to the humblest cottages. Our plants are big strong roots and will grow six feet high this year. Plant a hundred or two along the back of the flower garden, in the vegetable garden, among the shrubs or along a fence or building. In July cut off the seed stalks and they will bloom again.

A Single Bright red pink white and vellow 1300 15 1 25 10 00

| A. Single. Bright red, pink, white and yellow. | 1300 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
|--|------|----|------|-------|
| A. Double. Double Hollyhock. Pink, white, | | | | |
| yellow, red and maroon | 1200 | 20 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| A. Hollyhock, single. Kelways Hybrids | 350 | 30 | 2 50 | |
| Cadbury, Broderick, Corona, Field of War, | | | | |
| Frank Miles, George Gessing, Langport | | | | |

Frank Miles, George Gessing, Langport Pink, Mark Mason, Rosy Morn, Somerset, Wearne Wyche, Whistler.

Allysum saxatile compactum. Golden Tuft... 2000 10 90 7 00

Sheets of gold in April and May. At that season no plant gives more for less investment. Use it for bordering the paths or a patch at the edge of shrubs, or on a dry bank with Moss Pink and Sedum.

Many people say they cannot get enough blue flowers. Here is a blue flower that takes care of itself, stands up as tall as the larkspurs, and keeps in bloom during the dryest part of the summer. After the first bloom in June, it continues to send up side shoots during the summer. "These stately flowers will provide

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—Continued

upstanding masses of brilliant blue — the color so often missing in the garden. They are splendid, either planted by themselves in clumps, or grouped in the color border; and nowhere can plants be obtained in such perfection of strength and

beauty as from our stock.'

A description of Cliveden, the seat of Mr. Waldorf Astor in Buckinghamshire, England, says "Tall examples of topiary work occur at intervals, and many of the groups of herbaceous plants are enclosed by Lavender or Rosemary. In summer the fragrant, dark-flowered Heliotrope occurs frequently between such plants as Marigolds, Clarkias, Phloxes, Delphiniums, or Michaelmas Daisies. With such a luxuriant background, the blue color of the Anchusa Italica varieties is peculiarly effective.

Many of the flowers most beautiful in England fail to reach their best development in the dryer climate of America, but in a large garden at Great Barrington, all planted with English plants the Anchusa was the most showy spot.

The flower is not well known. Will you be one to introduce it? It is as worthy as the Phlox, Larkspur and Paeony.

Try 10, 20 or 50 and if you don't find them a worthy addition to your garden, bring them back.

Anemone Japonica, var., alba. Japanese Wind- Quan. Each Per 10 Per 100 \$ 15 \$ 1 25 \$ 12 00 flower. White.... **500**

To those who aim to have a beautiful garden for the longest possible period, this will always appeal. The pink and white flowers are borne in succession from October first until severe frost. No flower is of purer beauty.

| A. Japonica, var., Whirlwind | 700 | 15 | 1 25 | 12 00 |
|---|-----|----|------|-------|
| A. Japonica, var., "Queen Charlotte" Silvery | | | | |
| pink | 70 | 15 | 1 25 | |
| Anthemis tinctoria, Marguerite. Yellow | 400 | 15 | 1 25 | 12 00 |
| Aquilegia, Columbine, var., Canadensis, Red and | | | | |
| yellow | 35 | 15 | 1 25 | |
| | | | | |

The exquisite grace of the long-spurred varieties shows to peculiar advantage

| with the German Iris. | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|--------|
| A. var., Chrysantha. Golden Columbine, Yel- | | | | |
| low, long spurred | 1000 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| A. var., Coerulea. Rocky Mountain Colum- | | | | |
| bine. Blue and White | 600 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| A. var., Helenæ. Blue and White | 500 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 0.0 |
| A. nivea grandiflora. Long spurred White | 700 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| A. var., California Hybrids | 150 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| A. var., Chrysantha Alba. White, long spurred | 175 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| A. Fine mixed | 800 | 10 | 90 | 7 00 |
| Arabis Alpina. Alpine Rock Cress, White | 500 | 15 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| Armeria plantaginea. Thrift, Sea Pink, Rose | | | | |
| Pink | 700 | 10 | 80 | 5 00 |
| Asclepias tuberosa. Butterfly Weed, Orange | 500 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| • • • • | | _ | | |

The flowers are The lustre of the July sun seems to be reflected in this plant. such a fiery orange as to be conspicuous for a great distance. You have probably observed it growing wild on a railroad bank or along the roadside or in hot sandy soil and wondered how there could be such brilliancy in the midst of such unlikely conditions. Why not duplicate this effect on your own premises?

Aster. Novae Angliae. New England Aster. Michaelmas Daisy. Violet purple......

A. Novæ Angliæ, rubra. Rose purple......

A. Novæ Angliæ, var., Perry's Pink. Pink... 1 25 25 15 **50** 15 1 25 10 00 250 15 1 25 1 25 A. Thomas S. Ware. Pink 40 15 A. Novæ Belgii, var., Top Sawyer. Parma-250 15 1 25 10 00 Violet 1 25 8 00 A. Tataricus. Blue 200 15 A. sub-Coeruleus 15 1 25 8 00 450 A. Fairfield. White..... 15 1 25 Astilbe Japonica. See Spirea Japonica.

| HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—Continued Bee Balm. See Monarda. | Quan. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Bellis perennis. English Daisy. Pink and white | 1400 | \$ 10 | \$ 80 | \$ 5 00 |
| Spring is always more welcome for these pret growing six inches high. Flowers spring up so of color, if planted along the edge of hardy beds with the children. You can plant them in the as dandelions, or, let them carpet bulb beds. Blanket Flower. See Gaillardia. | ty doub thick as or bord | le pink ar to give a lers. Tl | nd white an unbro ney are a | buttons, ken belt favorite |
| Bleeding Heart. See Dicentra. Baptisia australis. Blue. Wild Indigo Baptisia tinctoria. Tumble Weed. Yellow Boltonia Latisquama nana | 90 30 50 | 15 15 10 | 1 25 1 25 80 | 10 00 |
| Cactus, Opuntia vulgaris. Prickly Pear. Yellow Campanula Persicifolia grandiflora. Bell Flower. | 180 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Peach Bells. Blue (\$60 per M) | 800 | 15 | | |
| Our beds of these are sheets of white and shaped flowers are crowded along erect stems two make an acceptable patch in the flower garden o | and a ha | alf feet hi | gh. They | y always |
| C. persicifolia, var., alba. White | 900 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| C. persicifolia gigantea Moerheimi. Double White | 120 | 25 | 2 00 | |
| C. persicifolia Grandiflora. Mixed. Blue and White | 1600 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| C. pyramidalis. Chimney Bell-flower. Blue and White | 300 | 25 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| C. Medium. Canterbury Bells. Blue, Pink and White | 500 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| C. Carpatica. Carpathian Harebell. Blue | 600 | 15 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| A most satisfactory plant for edging, on a foliage makes a dense mass five inches high and obells make their appearance. | | | | |
| C. Carpatica, var., alba. White | 500 | 15 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| C. rapunculoides. Blue | . 200 80 | 10 10 | 80 90 | 5 00 6 00 |
| Chrysanthemum, Pompon: | | • | | |
| Prince of Wales. Pure White | 80 | 10 | 90 | 6 00 |
| flowered | . 800 | 10 | 90 | 6 00 |
| Button | 200 | 10 | 90 | 6 00 |
| St. Illoria. Silvery Rose, quilled petals Oban. Silver Pink, full anemone centre | 200 100 | 10 10 | 90 90 | 6 00 6 00 |
| Rhoda. Pink shaded White. Button | 400 | 10 | 90 | 6 00 |
| Sylvia. Scarlet-Bronze. Tall | 200 | 10 | 90 | 6 00 |
| Julia Lagravere. Crimson maroon | | 10 | 90 | 6 00 |
| Eagle d'Ör. Golden yellow | 25 | 10 | 90 | |
| Alice Cary. Pure yellow. Button | 250 400 | 10 10 | 90 90 | 6 00 6 00 |
| Urith. Bronze, tipped yellow. C. Small Golden Button | 200 | 10 | 90 | 6 00 |
| C. Maximum "Triumph," White | 200 | 10 | 90 | 8 00 |
| C. Inodorum. "Bridal Robe" | 600 | 10 | 80 | 3 00 |
| C. Eva, Pink | 180 | 10 | 90 | 6 00 |
| Daisy) | 500 | 10 | 80 | 3 00 |

| HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—Continued C. Triumphant d'Or C. Rebecca C. Shasta Daisy Clematis tubulosa, var., Davidiana. Blue C. integrifolia. Blue C. recta. White Convallaria majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley | 100 30 130 3000 | | \$ 90 90 90 1 25 1 25 1 25 80 | 6 00 10 00 10 00 5 00 |
|---|--------------------------|----|---|--------------------------------|
| Coreopsis Lanceolata grandiflora. Yellow | 300 | 15 | 1 25 | 8 00 |

The best hardy yellow flower for massing. Incessant in bloom and so rich in color as to attract everyone. Flowers borne on long stems, convenient for cutting. It grows two to three feet high.

Cowslip. See Primula.

Daffodils. See Narcissus.

Daisy. See Bellis and Rudbeckia.

Day Lily. See Funkia and Hemerocallis.

Delphinium, Larkspur.

There is not a shade of blue these stately spires do not embrace, including the most delicate silvery tints and rich rosy mauve, as well as the deep shades.

| D. Formosum. Dark blue D. grandiflorum, var., Chinense. Gentian blue. | 300 700 | 15 15 | 1 25 1 25 | 10 00 10 00 |
|---|------------|----------|--------------|----------------|
| D. Belladonna. Azure Blue D. Gold Medal Hybrids. Shades of blue, mostly | 250 | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| light | 800 | 12 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| D. grandiflorum Chinense alba | 250 | 12 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| D. Kelway's hybrids | 800 | 12 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| D. "Duke of Connaught" | 45 | 12 | 1 00 | |
| Desmodiu m. See Lespedeza. | | | | |
| Dianthus. Mrs. Sinkins. White | 50 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| D. Her Majesty. Pure white | 20 | 15 | 1 25 | |
| D. White Reserve. Free blooming white | 100 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| D. Lord Lyon. Double pink | 50 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| D. plumarius. Various shades | 100 | 10 | 90 | 8 00 |
| D. Chinensis. China Pinks | 450 | 10 | 90 | 8 00 |

Excellent for bedding. They give a mass of foliage and flowers one foot high. We can supply distinct colors in rich crimson, maroon and pink. The flowers have a delightful spicy odor. The petals are twisted and shredded. No plant gives a more intense sheet of color for less cost.

| D. Latifolius atrococcineus | 430 | 10 | 80 | 6 00 |
|---|-----|----|------|-------|
| D. Heddewigi Stellaris. Star pink | 400 | 10 | 80 | 6 00 |
| D. Crimson Belle. Single crimson | 600 | 10 | 80 | 6 00 |
| D. Salmon King. Double | 170 | 10 | 80 | 6 00 |
| D. Double Fireball | 600 | 10 | 80 | 6 00 |
| D. barbatus. Sweet William: | | | | |
| Single crimson | 700 | 10 | 90 · | 6 00 |
| Watermelon white. Pure white | 900 | 10 | 90 | 6 00 |
| Holborn Glory. A large range of color, with | | | | |
| large white eye | 800 | 10 | 90 | 6 00 |
| Dicentra spectabilis. Bleeding Heart. Pink | 350 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |

This does not need to be roused a second time from its winter nap. The first warm day finds it growing rapidly and by the end of May it has yielded its array of pink, heart-shaped flowers along graceful fronds. It will not take the children long to discover how to dissect the flowers into bunnies, slippers, etc.

| D. eximia. Pink | 30 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
|--|-----|----|------|-------|
| Dictamnus fraxinella. Pink | 25 | 15 | 1 25 | |
| D. fraxinella alba. White | 50 | 15 | 1 25 | |
| Digitalis. Foxglove, var., Gloxiniæflora. Rose | | | | |
| colored | 900 | 15 | 1 25 | 8 00 |

| HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—Continued | Quan. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|--|------------|---------------------|--|
| Digitalis, Pure white(\$60 per M) | 2000 | \$ 15 | | \$ 8 00 |
| A patch of these with their two to three fo | ot stalks | thickly | set with | tubular |
| flowers, are conspicuous and agreeably so, wh woodland border their radiance is intensified by | erever ti | iey are | iocated. wy back | in the |
| They make delightful punctuations in shrubbery | | | · Duci | iground. |
| Doronicum plantagineum excelsum. Yellow | 25 | 20 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| Echinops. Globe Thistle | 600 | 20 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| Epimedium, Barren-Wort. Bishops Hat, red | 150 | 20 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| Eryngium amethystinum. Sea Holly. Steel blue | 40 | 20 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| Eupatorium coelestinum. Hardy Ageratum. Light blue | 300 | 15 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| Toward the middle of September this is an | | | | Flowers |
| are like tufts of blue moss. Long stems make | | | | Fifteen |
| inches high. | | | | |
| Funkia. Plantain Lily. Day Lily, var., lancifolia | | | | |
| Lavender | 400 | 15 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| F. Lancifolia, var., variagata | 60 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Funkia ovata | 140 | 15 15 | 1 25 1 25 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 8 & 00 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$ |
| F. subcordata grandiflora. Pure white F. fortuni | $\frac{300}{100}$ | 15 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Gaillardia grandiflora. Blanket flower. Yellow | 100 | 10 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| vermilion, and crimson | 900 | 15 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| You will always have flowers to cut if you | olant this | . The | daisv-lik | e blooms |
| are produced constantly during the season and | | | | |
| binations of red and orange. Very satisfactory f | or edging | g. One | foot high | 1. |
| Geum atrosanguineum. Red | 400 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| An open growing plant with single strawber | rry-like f | lowers o | f intense | scarlet, |
| large as a quarter. Stems suitable for cutting | . Bloon | | | st inter- |
| mittantly through the summer. Eighteen inche | s high. | | | |
| Gypsophylla paniculata. Baby's Breath. White | 360 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Gypsophylla repens | 120 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Helenium pumilum. Yellow | -50 | 15 | 1 25 | |
| H. cupreum | $\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ 150 \end{array}$ | 15 15 | 1 25 1 25 | 8 00 |
| H. Mollis. Hoary sunflower. Yellow | 50 50 | 15 15 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| H. rigidus, var., Miss Mellish. Yellow | 600 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| This will make more show in a garden tha | n almost | | | count of |
| its height and abundance of flowers. It bloom | s from th | ne last of | f July ur | til frost. |

This will make more show in a garden than almost any plant on account of its height and abundance of flowers. It blooms from the last of July until frost. The flowers are like large golden daisies, nodding on long stems and are so intense in color will illuminate the darkest interior. It is free from the weedy character sometimes associated with the sunflowers.

| H. orgyalis. Yellow | 120 | 15 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
|---|-----|----|------|------|
| Heliopsis laevis, var., Pitcheriana. Yellow | 130 | 10 | 90 | 8 00 |
| Helleborus. Christmas Rose | 30 | 25 | 2 00 | |
| Hemerocallis. Yellow Day Lily, var., Dumor- | | | | |
| tierii. Yellow | 250 | 15 | 1 25 | 8 00 |

If you are fond of flowers of the Lily type, Hemerocallis will be well represented in your garden. In June there is a lavish display from the Flava and Dumortierii, repeated in July by Thunbergii. The colors are lemon yellow and other shades not readily comprehended from descriptions.

| not readily comprehended from descriptions. | | | | |
|---|-----|----|------|-------|
| H. flava. Lemon Lily. Yellow | 175 | 15 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| H. Florham. Yellow | 350 | 20 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| H. Gold Dust. Indian yellow | 180 | 15 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| H. fulva. Tawny Day Lily. Copper | 200 | 10 | 90 | 8 00 |
| H. fulva, var., Kwanso. Double Orange Lily | 380 | 10 | 90 | 8 00 |
| H. Thunbergii. Thunberg's Day Lily | 200 | 15 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| Heuchera sanguinea. Coral Bells | 340 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |



Crowbar for planting trees which have a long tap root. The step is not necessary, but it will pay to have a blacksmith make one if you are planting a thousand trees.



To make the hole strike a crowbar down a foot deep then stand on it and swing back and forth and the hole is quickly made.



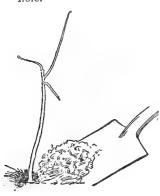
Put the tree in the hole until it is two or three

inches deeper than before. Planting deeper allows for the settling of the ground.

The hole may be filled by striking down the crowbar three inches away and crowding over, as when setting cabbage with a dibber.



Another way is to pour sand or dry earth in the hole.



Another way is to fill in mellow earth from the top and tamp firmly and be sure to fill the bottom.

We have transplanted many thousand Oaks this way, and they nearly all lived even when set in December. The old way was to cut off the end of the tap root and plant in a furrow. The tendency was to cut the root too short. The ground settled, the surface soil dried out, the Oak made a

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—Continued Quan. Each Per 10 Per 100 Hibiscus Moscheutos. Marsh Mallow...... 550 \$ 15 \$1 25 \$10 00 The largest hardy garden flower. Flower like hollyhock, large as saucers, opening in succession along the extremely vigorous stems. Beautiful shell pink. Foliage large and healthy. Patient in almost any situation, but particularly happy in moist ground. They are appropriate among shrubs being dense and rugged Five feet.

Hollyhock. See Athea Rosea. Hypericum Moserianum. Gold Flower. St. Johnswort..... 80 10 00 15 1 25 Iberis. Hardy Candytuft, var., sempervirens. Evergreen candytuft. White..... 700 8 00 15 1 25 A low growing plant appropriate for the edge of borders, presenting a strip of white four inches high early in May. The foliage is evergreen. I. Gibraltarica hybrida. White to lavender.... 15 1 25 8 00 Iris Germanica. German Iris. Fleur-de-lis: Purple King. Rich, deep, velvety, purple... Spectabilis. Light and deep violet-purple... 25 2 00 90 15 1 25 Walnerii. Light blue.....(\$60 per M) 600 8 00 15 1 25

This is the usual type of German Iris with light blue flowers. It is a cheerful flower blooming early in May and unlike many other flowers, it keeps in good condition all the rest of the year, never has rusty seeds, or brown foliage toppling over. Plant the German Iris, with Allysum saxitale for a border, and Aquilegia and Campanula to grow up between it. The low price and large size of these plants gives you the opportunity to get a large quantity of flowers for a small cost.

| | Pallida Dalmatica. Lavender blue | 40 | 25 | 2 | 00 | 18 00 |
|----|---|-------|------|-----|----|-------|
| | Queen of May. Soft lilac, almost pink | 40 | 15 | 1 9 | 25 | |
| | Cengialti. S. lavender Blue. F. Violet blue. | 60 | 15 | 1 9 | 25 | |
| | Maori King. S. Golden Yellow. F. Velvety | | | | | 7 |
| | crimson | 60 | 25 | 2 | 00 | |
| | Honorabilis. S. Golden. F. Rich brown | 200 | 15 | 1 9 | 25 | |
| | Dr. Bernice. S. Coppery bronze. F. Velvety | | • | | | |
| | crimson | . 80 | 25 | 2 | 00 | |
| | Gazelle. White, frilled rich mauve | 50 | 15 | 1 1 | 25 | 3 |
| | Madam Chereau. White, frilled blue | - 240 | - 15 | 1 9 | 25 | 10 00 |
| I. | Clear blue | 125 | 15 | 1 (| 00 | |
| I. | Florentina. Orris Root. White suffused lilac. | 100 | 15 | 1 9 | 25 | 10 00 |
| I. | pumila hybrida: Dwarf Iris. | | | | | |
| | Cyanea. Satiny blue-purple(\$60 per M) | 700 | 15 | 1 (| 00 | 8 00 |
| | Eburna. Creamy white | 150 | 15 | 1 (| 00 | 8 00 |
| | Florida. Sulphur yellow | 200 | 15 | 1 (| 00 | 8 00 |
| | T0 | | | . 1 | | T |

If you want quick returns on your flower investment, these dwarf Iris will give it most profusely. The first week in May they make an astonishing display with their pure colored blooms, nine inches high. Why not establish an Iris garden? By using this variety, the German Iris and Japanese Iris, you will have Iris in abundance from May first to July fifteenth.

| I. cristata, sky-blue | 400 | 15 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
|---|---------------|------------------------|-------------|----------|
| Bright blue stars close to the ground early | | $\mathbf{U}\mathbf{n}$ | like all th | e other |
| Irises, it is a plant to find among the violets, blue | e bells, etc. | | | |
| I. Siberica orientalis. Siberian Iris. Blue | 140 | 15 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| I. Snow Queen | 80 | 25 | 2 00 | |
| I. Pseudo-acorus | 100 | 15 | 1 00 | |
| I. Kaempferi. Japanese Iris: | | | | |
| Victor. White, veined violet-purple | 100 | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Blue Jay. Sky-blue | 180 | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Blue Danube. Indigo Blue | 180 | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Helene von Siebold. Reddish, veined white. | 160 | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Paragon. Royal purple, marked orange | 170 | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Unusually different from all other classes. | Large, grac | eful | flowers, th | ne veins |

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—Continued harmoniously blending with the rich coloring of the petals. The blossoms terminate on stems three to four feet high. They bloom through July after the German and Siberian Irises have faded away. Kniphofia tritoma. Red Hot Poker Plant. Quan. Each Per 10 Per 100 Orange, scarlet and yellow 400 \$ 15 \$1 25 \$10 00 The name accurately describes it. The spikes of red and orange are the most showy flowers in late summer and early autumn, for the flowers continue after frost. It is from South Africa and needs mulching in winter. Lathyrus latifolia. Hardy Sweet Pea. Pink, white mixed

L. latifolia alba var., "The Pearl," White

Lavendula, vera, Lavender 8 00 15 1 25 30 15 1 25 10 00 1 25 90 15 10 00 You can grow this if covered with leaves in the winter. The fragrance of its dried flower spikes is always welcome. Lespedeza sieboldi, syn., Desmodium penduli-20 florum. Magenta-pink 1 50 A shrub like plant more like a Spirea Van Houttei than the usual hardy flower. It grows four feet high and in Spetember its graceful arching branches are laden with sprays of rosy, red, pea shaped blossoms. Don't veto it because it is magenta. Try it away from other colors, among the shrubbery. It resembles its relative, Alfalfa, in resisting drought and getting nitrogen from the air in the soil. L. Sieboldi alba. Pure white 40 Liatris pycnostachya. Kansas Gay Feather. 1
Many people ask, "What is that tall flower?"
feet high. Royal Purple. 170 15 1 25 8 00 It is a wand like spike, four L. spicata. Devils Bit. Clear purple... 250 15 1 25 Lilium auratum. Japanese Golden Banded Lily. 300 25 1 75 15 00 L. speciosum album. White..... 25 1 75 300 Flowers eight inches wide with recurved petals. One of the lilies easy to grow, and sure to make a bright spot in midsummer. L. speciosum rubrum. Deep pink..... 15 1 25 10 00 L. elegans, var., Wallacei. Apricot, spotted 65 black... 15 1 25 L. tigrinum. Tiger Lily. Orange, spotted yellow 6 00 1000 10 90 Lily-of-the-Valley. See Convallaria. Lobelia cardinalis. Cardinal flower. Crimson... 1 25 A perennial resembling the annual Salvia. It has a richer and purer color and does not need to be annually planted. Water well during July and August. to four feet. August and September. Lupinus polyphyllus. Lupine. Blue...... 500 Wheel-shaped foliage with spikes of pea-shaped, Wistaria like flowers, blue and white from June until September, characterize this plant sufficiently to suggest its use. It grows wild in dry ground on Long Island. L. polyphyllus, var., albus. White..... 15 Lychnis chalcedonica. Lamp Flower. London Pride. Orange-scarlet 950 1 00 15 8 00 L. Haageana. Pink, scarlet or crimson...... 140 1 00 8 00 L. Flos-cuculi, var., plenissima semperflorens Double Cuckoo Flower. Ragged Robin. Pink., 180 15 1 25 L. viscaria fl. pl. German Catchfly. Double 550 8 00 rosy-red.... 15 1 25 Every stem is a miniature bouquet. Double rosy-red flowers produced in tight clusters, resembling tiny roses. Beds of them are decidedly glowing. One foot high. Grasslike foliage forming a dense mat. 200 10 80 5 00 25 50 1 50 Mentha piperita. Common peppermint..... 200 10

brave start in May and died in June. Planted with long roots the Oaks make a vigorous growth. Later they can have a rootpruner run under them in both directions as shown on page 37, and be almost as safely transplanted as Maples.



Lespedeza.—This grows about four feet high, making a clump of deep green healthy foliage in a dry situation. The magenta flowers are very numerous, making a solid mass of color during September.



Sample of our big field grown hardy flowers.
They are two to five times as big as pot grown plants.
Dig them with a spadeful of soil and they are sure to give you big value.

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS-Continued

| Monarda didyma. Bee Balm. Oswego Tea. | Quan. | Lacu | rer 10 | rer 100 |
|--|-------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Monarda didyma. Dee Daim. Uswego Iea. | 350 | Ø 15 | 67 05 | 00 010 |
| Cambridge Scarlet | | T | \$1 25 | |
| A most gorgeous mass of bloom all summer du | ie to the g | reat nu | mber of | intense |
| rich crimson-scarlet flowers. They thrive in any | position | or som | . Exce | lent for |
| woods, shrubberies and wild places. The foliag | e nas a s | trong p | eriume (| of mint. |
| Two feet high. | | | | |
| Montbretia crocosmaeflora. Orange or ver- | 10.7 kg | | | |
| milion. | 75 | 30 | 2 25 | |
| Moss Pink. See Phlox Subulata. | | | | |
| Myosotis palustris semperflorens. Everblooming | | | | |
| Forget-me-not | 350 | 10 | 90 | 8 00 |
| Oenothera fruticosa, var., Youngii. Yellow | 280 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Every bush is a mound of buttercup yellow, s | | ~ ~ | | |
| over the entire plant. There are several relays | | | | |
| its beauty, thus the plant becomes more and more | | | | |
| Eighteen inches high. | 61011045 | WICH CH | c passing | beason |
| O. Missouriensis. Evening primrose | 25 | 25 | 1 50 | |
| Pæonia Sinensis. Peony: | 20 | 20 | 1 00 | |
| Festiva maxima. White, early | 150 | 50 | 4 50 | 40 00 |
| Madam Crousse. White, Midseason | 80 | 50 | 4 50 | 40 00 |
| Couronne D'Or. Crown of gold. White, | 00 | 50 | T 30 | 20 00 |
| very late | 60 | 75 | 6 50 | 60 00 |
| Queen Victoria, syn., Whitleyi. White. | 00 | ••• | 0 00 | 00 00 |
| Early midseason | 125 | 25 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| Delicatissima. Pink | 50 | $\frac{25}{75}$ | 6 50 | 60 00 |
| Triomphe de L'Exposition de Lille. Pink, | | • • | • • • | 00 00 |
| late | 70 | 75 | 6 50 | 60 00 |
| Humei carnea. Pink | 150 | 25 | 2 00 | |
| Felix Crousse. Red. Late midseason | 50 | 75 | 6 50 | 60 00 |
| Rubra superba. (Richardsons) Crimson, | | | | |
| Late | 80 | 5 0 | 4 50 | 40 00 |
| Delachei. Crimson purple. Late midseason | 35 | 50 | 4 50 | 40 00 |
| Duchess de Nemours | 40 | 50 | 4 50 | |
| Rubra triumphans | 100 | 25 | 2 00 | |
| Mixed varieties | 300 | 20 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| P. Officinalis rubra fl. pl. Deep crimson, early | 500 | 30 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| P. Moutan, Tree Peony | 45 | 1 00 | 9 00 | |
| Papaver orientale. Oriental Poppy. Vermilion | | | | |
| or scarlet | 300 | 15 | 1 25 | |
| PRINT P . 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 0 | | | 11 |

Each Per 10 Per 100

Quan.

Berries of the Chinese Cork Tree are black and remain on all winter. They are rich and oily, and the robins are especially fond of them on their fall migration.

This is the biggest and showiest individual flower of our entire collection. The flowers are six to eight inches across, of flaming orange-scarlet, borne on stiff stems three feet high. It is in bloom in July. It appears difficult to transplant successfully, but we have some in pots that will be successful. The plant that will retain its position in the garden for a score of years, making every year a neat clump of Acanthus-like leaves.

| P. Orientale. Hybrids. Psyche | 50 | 25 | 2 00 | |
|--|-----|----|------|------|
| P. Orientale. "Princess Louise" | 70 | 25 | 2 00 | |
| P. nudicaule. Iceland Poppy. White, orange | | | | |
| and scarlet flowers | 450 | 15 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| P. nudicaule. Excelsior Strain | 200 | 15 | 1 00 | 8 00 |

This is a bright little spring flower, sending up slender stems a foot high in early May with nodding yellow and orange flowers. There are few flowers during the summer and again at the end of the season it blooms freely. The plant is a close tuft of low foliage suitable for edging.

The edging problem is the most puzzling one when you are planting your flower beds. There are plenty of tall things to put in the back. For edging you can use Arabis, Armeria, Bellis, Campanula carpathica, Dianthus, Eupatorium cœlestinum, Iberis, Iris Cristata, Lavender, Lychnis viscaria, Phlox subulata, Vinca.

| HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—Continued | Quan. | \mathbf{Each} | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|-------|-----------------|--------|---------|
| Paradisa Lilastrum. St. Brunos Lily | 150 | \$ 15 | \$1 00 | \$6 00 |
| Pentstemon barbatus, var., Torreyi. Scarlet | 600 | 15 | 1 25 | 8 00 |

A refined and slender Foxglove like plant with brilliant scarlet flowers from June until August. It is another of the comparatively few garden flowers that always look in good order even when out of flower, the plant being a mat of dark green foliage about one foot across.

It has been our ambition to make our list of Phlox brief and still comprise the worthy varieties. This meant the elimination of scores of varieties. Weak and objectionable colors and unsatisfactory growers are among the discarded. We are particularly proud of our salmon-pink varieties and the list represents the best strain possible from exhaustive trials and comparisons.

| Independence. Tall. Early white | 100 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
|---|-----|----|------|--------------|
| Queen. Tall, white | 200 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Von Lassburg, medium, purest white | 120 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Hermione, dwarf, white | 90 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Bridesmaid, tall, white, crimson-carmine | | | | |
| eye | 35 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Aglae Adason, medium, pure white, soft red, | | | | |
| eye | 80 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Sonnenkind, medium, rose pink | 350 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Beranger, dwarf white, suffused rose-pink, | | | | |
| red eye | 125 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Lumineaux, tall, salmon pink | 100 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Elizabeth Campbell, new, soft salmon | 120 | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Wolfgang von Goethe, medium, salmon- | | | | |
| rose, large white centre(\$60 per M) | 800 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| L'Evenement, dwarf, Bright salmon, blue- | | | | |
| purple | 250 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| George A. Strohlein, orange-scarlet, blood- | | | | |
| red eye | 120 | 20 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| Matador, medium, orange-red, cherry centre | 130 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Coquelicot, dwarf, orange-scarlet | 250 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Aurora Borealis, dwarf orange, purple | | | | |
| centre | 100 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| General Van Heutz, new, salmon-red, white | | | | |
| centre | 200 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| R. P. Struthers, tall, bright red | 190 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Madam P. Langier, tall, geranium red | 50 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Ferdinand Cortez, tall, crimson, overlaid | | | | |
| with coppery bronze | 200 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Von Hochberg, tall, satiny, crimson-purple. | 40 | 20 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| L'Esperance. dwarf, lavender-pink, large | | | | |
| white eye | 90 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Edmond Rostand, reddish-violet, large | | | | |
| white centre | 60 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Pyramidalis | 100 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| F. S. Lassburg | 70 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| P. mixed | 450 | 10 | 90 | 8 00 |
| Phlox suffruticosa. Early flowering Phlox: | | | | 4 |
| Miss Lingard | 400 | 20 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| 777 · 3 · 1 · 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | | , , | |

This is a distinct species with leaves different from the Phlox paniculata, being more glossy and having a long slender point. The cluster of flowers is narrower. It starts to bloom early in June, five weeks before the other Phlox. The variety Miss Lingard is white with a light red eye, and makes a bright patch in the garden.



Magnolia Macrophylla or Large Leaved Magnolia.— This has immense white flowers up to fourteen inches in width, one of the largest flowers known. The flower is like a delicate porcelain vase.



Poor roots make a poor growth the first year.-The exceptions to this statement are trees native to swampy ground like Poplars, Willows, and Elms, which are quite certain to live even with poor roots and will make a vigorous growth the first few years, if they have a fair show. That is why they are so popular with both nurserymen and planters, who may not understand that the best permanent results on the dry soil of Long Island are not obtained from trees native to swamps. Come to the nursery and we can come to a mutual understanding with the trees before us and with a knowledge of your location and soil; what will give both the best immediate and best permanent results. The swamp type of trees will often grow vigorously for five, ten or more years while they have a comparatively large feeding area. Later when they have to draw sap from a wider radius and lift it up higher to the top, they commence to fail, getting thin and yellow with some dead limbs.

If the tree has poor roots, cut it back more severely and you will increase its chances. Do not blame the roots for poor growth the first year unless you are sure that the tree has had just the right mulching, watering, and trimming.

| HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—Continued | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|--------|---------|
| P. subulata. Moss Pink. | Quan. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| Alba, pure white (\$50 Per M) | | \$ 10 | \$ 80 | \$ 6 00 |
| Lilacina, white tinged with blue (\$50 Per M) | 3000 | 10 | 80 | 6 00 |
| Pink. An excellent pink (\$50 Per M) | 3000 | 10 | 80 | 6 00 |

This will make a brilliant blanket of pink, easily distinguished a mile or more To behold a bed at close range, it is actually dazzling, so strong is the reflection of light. Plant one foot apart and it will make an even grasslike covering the first year. Clothe a bank with it, or border a path. It will make itself at home anywhere so long as there is sun. It is native in thin soil over rocks.

Physostegia Virginica. False Dragon Head. Pink 180 A tall bold plant about three feet high with flesh colored flowers. Worthy to be used with Phlox, Larkspur, Columbine and Iris.

P. Virginica, var., alba. White...... 10 00 15 1 25 Platycodon grandiflorum. Chinese Bellflower.

Blue or White..... 750 15 1 25 10 00 Big blue bells like the Campanula, borne on strong stems suitable for cutting.

The flowers are two or three inches across and vary in color from deep blue to white. They are generally in bloom all summer. The flower stems have a way of sprawling about, but it possesses no other defect. The tuberous roots are like a parsnip.

| Polygonatum giganteum. Solomon's seal. White | 150 | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
|---|-----|----|------|-------|
| Primula. Primrose, Polygantha. Yellow, bronze | | | | |
| red | 250 | 15 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| Double | 350 | 20 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| Single | | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |

This has almost as strong a hold on the affection as the violet and they are just as welcome in the spring. They can be used to border the garden paths, or plant them along the edges of the shrubbery or with spring bulbs or along the woodland walk. The colors vary through yellow, red and maroon.

| P. veris. English cowslip. Various colors | 130 | , | 10 | | 90 | 6 | 00 |
|---|-----|---|----|---|----|---|----|
| P. elatior. Oxlip | 750 | | 15 | 1 | 25 | 8 | 00 |
| P. vulgaris. English primrose. Canary yellow. | 130 | | 15 | 1 | 25 | 8 | 00 |
| P. invincible. Giant. | 100 | | 15 | 1 | 25 | 8 | 00 |
| Pyrethrum hybridum, fl. pl. | | | 15 | 1 | 25 | 8 | 00 |

The double forms look like China Asters only they bloom in early May. They are borne on tall slender stems and are one of the best flowers for cutting at the season when the garden enthusiasm is at its highest and flowers with long stems are not abundant. The single varieties are more like the Ox-eyed daisy in shades of white, pink or red. They can be used for naturalizing or for making large groups in the garden.

Ranunculus. Acris. fl. pl. Double Buttercup... 160 1 25 Rudbeckia laciniata. Golden Glow 1 00 500

The single form of this grows wild on Long Island, along the west shore to Manhasset Bay. The double form was discovered in the west. A few years ago it became very popular because of its easy propagation and showy character. It grows six feet high with big double Chrysanthemum-like flowers. There are places where it could be used as a tall screen or background. 250 15 1 25

R. purpurea. Giant Purple Cone-Flower..... One of the Black-eyed Susan type, undaunted by dry weather. It grows three feet high and has purple flowers in August.

Sagina subulata. Pearlwort..... 250 A close green moss one inch high. A customer at Easthampton reports that it is very attractive in a garden in back of the sand dunes. Salvia azurea, var., grandiflora. Meadow Sage.

> 10 00 800 15 1 25

15

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS-Continued

It has spikes of sky blue flowers from August until frost, but so open and slender that it needs a mass of twenty or fifty plants to make an effect. It grows four feet high and is a welcome addition to the list of blue flowers.

This creeps along over the surface of the sand and makes a blotch of bright yellow, star-shaped flowers in May. It can be planted ten inches apart on sand banks and help to hold it where it is too dry for grass.

S. spectabilis. Japanese Liveforever. Rosy-red. 230 15 1 25 10 00

Resembles the Spirea Anthony Waterer, blooming about two feet high with bright heads of pale pink flowers. W. Robinson in "The English Flower Garden" says, "This is the handsomest of the tall species, and being very distinct and beautiful is worthy of the choicest collection of plants." Silphium perfoliatum. Cup plant. Lemon

A plant of the Sunflower family, growing about seven feet high. The pairs of broad leaves clasp the stem and form a cup holding the heavy dews. The flowers are clear lemon yellow about three inches wide. It is a clean glossy plant holding itself up well and not weedy in appearance. It can be used in the rear of the flower garden, among the shrubbery or in a wild garden.

Spirea Japonica. Astilbe Japonica. White..... 100 15 1 25 ...

These three species are Herbaceous plants of the type grown in greenhouses with white feathery plumes about two feet high. They bloom in May and June.

S. Kampschatica or Gigantea. Cream white... 125 25 2 00 S. palmata, var., elegans. Silvery-pink...... 140 15 1 25 Statice latifolia. Great sea lavender. Blue-purple 50 15 1 25 Stokesis Cyanea. Cornflower. Stokes' Aster (\$60 Per M) 900 15 1 25 6 0

Another American flower destined to become popular in our gardens both because it a beautiful and showy flower and because it likes our hot dry summers. In England it is largely grown for supplying the market with blue flowers in autumn. The flowers are like Cornflower, the national flower of Germany, but are about three inches across with fringed petals. Fifty of them will give you a bright area in the garden and an abundance of cut flowers from June until frost. They may be planted about eighteen inches apart as the plants are wide but not over one foot high.

The plants that stand up straight, have showy flowers, keep bright and vigorous in poor, dry ground and look well when out of flower are to be favorably considered for every garden. This has yellow pea-shaped flowers in spikes two inches in diameter and three to six feet high in July. There is a series of species from America and other dry places that keep cheerful when the dry winds and hot sun of July have checked the varieties most common in England and most common in seed and plant catalogues, which thrive in the damper weather of May and October. They are Asclepias tuberosa, Aster Novæ Angliæ, Cactus or Opuntia, Dictamnus, Eupatorium, Helianthus, Heliopsis, Lespedeza, Liatris, Lupinus, Penstemon, Phlox subulata, Physostegia, Rudbeckia, Salvia, Sedum, Silphium, Stokesia, Tradescantia, Yucca. If you want a garden that don't need lots of water, frequent hoeing, and deep rich soil, try the above. You can plant them among shrubs or on banks.

Thymus serphyllum, var., citriodorus. Lemon

A plant from the old-fashioned gardens forming a handsome clump of foliage the summer months from two feet high and bright blue flowers that open in the morning and close at noon. Rye Beach to Sea Cliff.

BEACH LONG Island Sound HEAD VURSERIES WESTBUR

The Oakland Steamboat Co. runs a ferry for autos every two hours during the summer months from Rye Beach to Sea Cliff.

A quick method of delivery with a wide radius reaching through western Connecticut, Westchester County, New Jersey. The tree on the trailer is a Maple, Linden, Pin Oak, or Elm, twenty years old with a spread of fifteen to twenty feet. On the truck can be carried evergreens as shown or two or three shade trees with a spread of twelve to sixteen feet. We have hundreds of large trees with broad tops of flexible branches trained to tie in narrow enough to go under trolley wires and across ferries. It will pay you to investigate this method of saving fifteen years in the development of your country place. We have grown these trees in a wholesale way and are offering the stock close to the cost of production, believing it to be the best method of educating the public to utilize a new type of nursery stock. The roots are kept in the best possible condition for successful transplanting.

The truck is also used to take twenty men a distance of twenty or thirty miles to move large trees, the time lost on the road is but slight and you get efficient skilful work to move trees quickly and safely. The men are working the year round at tree-moving and will do the work in a manner that is both the best and the cheapest.

| HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS—Continued | Quan. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|--|-------|------|--------|---------|
| T. Virginica, var., alba. White | 200 | | | |
| Tritoma. See Kniphofia. | | | | |
| Trollius. Globe flower. Yellow | 45 | 25 | 2 00 | |
| Valeriana officinalis. Garden Heliotrope | 600 | 15 | 1 25 | 8 00 |

This grows three to four feet high. It has small pink flowers in very loose open clusters. We found it in an old garden and have been trying for several years to get up a stock of it. It is not only an attractive plant in the garden, but is a welcome addition to the cut flowers..

Veronica longifolia subsessilis. Blue Jay Flower.

There is hardly a flower in our whole collection more showy and conspicuous in the fall than this. With its spikes of dark rich blue two feet high, it is indispensable.

Vinca Minor. Trailing Blue Myrtle or Peri-

| winkle | 2000 | 15 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
|--|------------|----|------|------|
| Viola. Cornuta. Yellow | | 15 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| V. Violet. Hardy Double Russian Violet | 450 | 15 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| Yucca filamentosa. Two yr. transp | | 10 | 75 | 5 00 |

This is related to the Century Plant. The plants have to be two or three years old and well established before they bloom. We have rows of vigorous plants that will have tree-like stems four to six feet high with creamy white, lily-like flowers in June and July. They make a stately effect in the garden and gleam out in the moonlight against a background of dark Pines.

The foliage is also like the Century Plant and remains a bright green all winter. Its thickened tuberous roots enable it to stand the drought and to be equally successful on a sandy hill in ordinary garden soil or at the seashore. The low prices at which we offer these plants permits these plants to be used for covering extensive areas. They may be planted three feet apart.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION OF NURSERY STOCK

This is to Certify that the Stock in the nursery of ISAAC HICKS & SON, of Westbury, County of Nassau, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Section 305 of the Agricultural Law, and was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San José scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests. This certificate expires September 1, 1913.

(Signed) CALVIN J. HUSON, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Date, Albany, N. Y., September 3, 1912.





Phlox and Lilium Speciosum and Sweet Alyssum in a garden at Southampton. Just back of the dunes, flower gardens maintain a luxuriance, far superior to a few thousand feet inland. This is probably due to the moist, cool ocean air, which prevents the drying up of the delicate petals. The gardens more nearly approach the gardens of England. Most American gardens in this latitude suffer from dry winds from June to September. The automatic sprinklers will make the gardens look bright all summer. The pipes may be hidden along the edge of the paths, or form the top rail of a trellis. See page 42.



STOKESIA. Big blue or white flowers two inches in diameter always elicit favorable comment and you are sure to be pleased with big bowls of these in the house.



HELIANTHUS, MISS MELISH. One of the sun flowers very popular in the English gardens. It is bright, cheerful and graceful, not weedy in appearance.



PHYSOSTEGIA OR FALSE DRAGON HEAD. Early July to August. Grows 2½ feet high.



Pæony. Pæonies are universal favorites and justly so. The Chinese Pæonies bloom in June, but keep good foliage all the season. The Pæonia officinalis has brilliant crimson flowers early in May, and the foliage disappears later, leaving a space to be covered by Verbenas or similar low plants.



YUCCA. We have thousands that will be the cheapest cover for a dry bank like this.



LUPINES. A border of Lupines at its highest beauty in early June. The German Iris planted at the edge were just as conspicuous a few days earlier. If a continuation of blue is desired, Delphinium and Veronica will give it.



No garden can be sombre where the nodding bells of the Campanula smile.



As cut flowers, the Dianthus or China Pinks cannot be excelled.



HEMEROCALLIS. Frequently a roadside is embellished by the lemon and orange colored lilies of the Hemerocallis which persist in spite of the heat and dust. There are several good garden varieties.



Flower Garden. If you love flowers, you can have them without the restriction of formal walks and beds. A promiscuous planting after all has a fascination demanding recognition.



DIGITALIS. Showing the strong plants we offer.



PEACH ORCHARD. Probably one of the greatest hindrances to successful fruit raising is lack of cultivation. Plant vegetables between the rows and the trees are more apt to receive attention.

FRUITS

How to Start and Maintain a Home Orchard

You can have fruit in about eighteen months with Peaches and small fruits, and four to six years with Pears and Apples. You can gain but little by getting larger trees. Few, if any, are obtainable from nurserymen. You have got to establish the trees on your place before they will bear fruit, and it will take as long with a tree 8 ft high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter as with a tree 4 or 5 feet high and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. Commercial growers find they get results just as quickly with even smaller trees. The important question is, not when you can get the first fruit, but when you can get the first peck of fruit from a tree.

Dwarf Apples and Dwarf Pears are grafted on roots which retard the growth and induce earlier bearing. However the advantage is slight except on very limited areas under high culture, and Long Island is not yet so crowded as to make the practice necessary.

Varieties for Long Island have been carefully tested in this establishment for the past sixty years. Like the size of the tree planted, the variety is less important than the cultivation. We have selected varieties which we consider good for home use on Long Island to cover the season.

The cultivation is 90 per cent. of the work in having fruit, pruning and spraying the balance. Many fruit trees fail to reach satisfactory development because they are set in the grass and let alone, or there is a little circle kept free of grass; this is only a fraction of the root-area. Extensive experiments in England and elsewhere show that grass appears to have a deleterious influence on fruit trees greater than the amount of food required. Whatever the reason, the fact remains that satisfactory orchards are plowed, harrowed or cultivated two or three times a month during the summer. The latter half of the summer may be devoted to the growing of crimson clover or hairy vetch to be plowed under the next year for manure. The value of cultivating is not primarily to kill weeds, but to conserve moisture and aërate the soil, helping the bacteria to make the plant-food available. The dust-mulch, to hold moisture, is especially essential on Long Island because of the porous subsoil.

The way to start a fruit orchard for home use is to plant the trees in rows 15 to 30 feet apart, and cultivate them with a horse so as to stir the surface soil 3 inches deep once every ten days from April to August or September. If you plant them in grass, you may plan to keep a circle around each tree cultivated, but it will not be done thoroughly by hand. The circle will not be wide enough, the ground will be scraped $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep once in three weeks, just enough to keep away the weeds. The soil will become baked and hard, allowing the ground to dry rapidly.

Planting.—In planting, cut off bruised and broken roots, dig a hole wide enough to spread out the roots, and pack

FRUITS - Continued

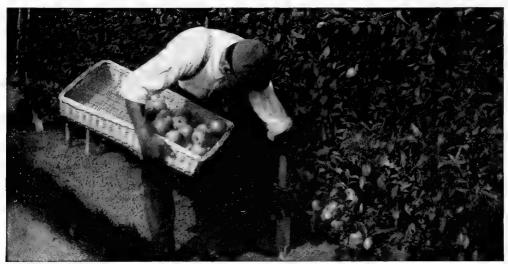
the earth firmly. Cut back the top severely, nearly or quite to a bare pole. Let new branches start out to form the new framework of the tree close to the ground and avoid having them opposite because they are more liable to split when heavily laden. Many fruit trees die because the full top is left on and the roots cannot support it. Few have the courage to prune because they think they are throwing away a year's growth.

Pruning.—Pruning fruit trees is a practical subject for large commercial growers. For the home orchard it is of less importance. Keep the trees headed low, so they may be thoroughly sprayed. Keep the tops open so that the sunlight reaches all parts of the foliage and gives the fruit a good color. Head back Peach trees to keep them so that the limbs will not be long and break down. Thin out the fruit in early summer to improve the size and flavor.

With Raspberries and Blackberries, cut out the old wood after the fruit has ripened, cut out all the young suckers as they appear during the summer except a few for next year's bearing, and cut these back during the summer to keep them from getting too high.

With Currants and Gooseberries, trim out a few of the oldest branches.

With Grapes, cut back every winter, leaving 2 to 4 buds about every foot along the arms, and when the arms get old and rough, replace with a young shoot. Spray Grapes several times during the summer with Bordeaux mixture to keep off mildew and rot. Put paper bags over the young clusters to keep off fungus, and keep away the birds."



The new way of growing fruit is to plant dwarfs trained on trellies. No tall ladders to climb, easy to prune, spray, and pick the fruit.



It takes courage properly prune a newly set tree. The tree will be larger and bear ear-lier if severely cut back. Cut apple trees back like picture and peach trees to a cane. The trees to a cane. The two principal causes of dead trees are lack of pruning and lack of water. Conserve water by cultivating the ground 3 inches deep once in two weeks. ground

Per 10, \$6.00 Per 100, \$50.00 6.00

APPLES

Do not veto planting apples because you must wait two or three years. They will be sure to repay you for waiting. Varieties starred can be supplied in dwarf form. Plant 10-15 feet apart.

Apples, 5–7 ft. high Each, \$.75

Apples, Dwarf.....

| Sweet Bo | ugn | |
|--|-----|---|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1 | | |
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APPLE. Bright, clean fruit is the reward for the proper care. Feed your trees, cultivate often and spray, and get your dividends in a better harvest

| *Yellow Transparent | | Yellow, acid. Late July and early August. Earliest apple. Yellow, acid. July 20. Red, sour. August. Excellent dessert. Yellow, sweet. July and August. |
|---------------------|----------------------|---|
| Sweet Bough | | Yellow, sweet. July and August. |
| | Duchess of Oldenburg | Yellow streaked, juicy, acid. August 15. |
| | *Gravenstein | Yellow streaked. August and September. |
| | Wealthy | Dark red, sub-acid. October-November |
| | | Bears early. |
| | Fall Pippin | Yellow, acid. October-November. |
| | *McIntosh | Red, acid. September. |
| | Fameuse. | Crimson, acid. November. |
| | Newtown Pippin | Dull green, delicious flavor. January-May |
| | Roxbury Russet | Russet, sub-acid. January-May. |
| | *Baldwin | Red, juicy and rich. November-April. |
| | Spitzenburg | Red, spicy. Good keeper. |
| | R. I. Greening. | Green, rich, sub-acid. November-February |
| | Smokehouse | Red and yellow, juicy aromatic. October |
| | | January. |
| | Transcendent (Crab) | |
| | | |

PEARS

Those starred succeed especially as dwarfs and require little or no pruning. Their use is commended where areas are limited or early fruiting is an important consideration. They can be planted as close as ten feet.

| Oxband's Summer Yellow, sweet. August. *Clapps Favorite Yellow, red cheek. Valuable. | *Duchess d'Angouleme . Yellow, large, buttery. October November. |
|--|---|
| *Bartlett Yellow, red cheek. August- | *Anjou Green and russet, rich and buttery. October-November. |
| September. Sheldon | Winter Nellis Russet, rich, sprightly. November-December. |
| Seckel Brown, sweet and juicy. September-October. | Price, 5-6 ft. high Each, \$0.75; Per 10, \$6.00; Per 100, \$50.00 |

PEACHES

They should be cut back to a bare cane 3 foot high, but few have the courage to do it. Ripening about in order named.

| Carman Large, white, spicy. July. | Elberta Large, yellow, juicy and fine |
|---|--|
| Belle of Georgia Large, white, firm, delicious. | flavor. |
| August. | Crawfords Late Large, yellow, red at the stone. |
| Champion Large, white, juicy. August. | Stump the World White, juicy and high flavored. |
| Mountain Rose Medium, white, prolific. August. | Chairs Choice Large yellow, firm, good qual- |
| Crawford's Early Large, yellow. September. | ity. |
| Old Mixon White. Excellent for canning. | Globe Large, yellow, sweet and deli- |
| September. | cious. |
| Stephens Rareripe Large, red skin, flesh white. | Price, 4-6 ft. high, 1 year. Each, \$0.25; Per 10, \$2.00; Per |
| October. | 100, \$18.00. |

PLUMS

Those starred are Japanese Plums, peculiarly early and productive, but not always equal to the European Plums in quality. They are inclined to overbear, remedied by proper pruning or thinning of fruit.

| *Abundance | Yellow, covered with red, pro- | *October Purple | Reddish purple, late, good quality. |
|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | ductive. August. | German Prune | Purple sweet. |
| *Apple | Reddish purple, finest flavor. | Green Gage | Green, sweet and rich. |
| | Late August. | Lombard | Dark red, pleasant, but not rich, |
| *Burbank | Yellow, red cheek, rich and | | productive. |
| | sugary. Late August. | Bradshaw | Reddish purple, juicy and good. |
| *Wickson | Maroon-red, firm, good qual- | Price, 5-6 ft. high | Each, \$0.50; Per 10, \$4.00; Per |
| | ity. | | 100, \$35.00 |

QUINCE

| Champion and Orange Yellow, good quality, long keeping. | Price, 3-5 ft. high Each, \$0.50; Per 10, \$4.00. |
|---|---|
|---|---|

GRAPES

| Pocklington Golden, juicy and sweet. | Moore's Diamond Large, white, juicy, vigorous and |
|--|---|
| Moore's Early Large, black, good flavor. | productive. |
| Delaware Small, light red, exceedingly sweet and aromatic. | Concord Large, blue-black, sweet, extremely hardy, vigorous and productive. |
| Niagara Large, pale yellow, sweet, vigor- | Salem Red, large bunch, and large |
| ous, and productive. | berry, sweet. Price, 2 year Each, \$0.20; Per 10, \$1.50; Per |
| Worden Large, black, sweet and early. | 100, \$10.00. |

CHERRIES

There is a very general hunger for cherries. They are easy to grow. The principal trouble is the birds. If you plant several trees the birds will leave you some. The late varieties like Downer's Late Red ripen the same time as the mazzard cherries which grow wild and the birds do not trouble them so much.

When planted cherries should be cut back more severely than apples or pears.

The Early Richmond, Montmorency and Morello are the sour pie cherries, a distinct species making a smaller tree.

Most of the others are commonly known as Ox-heart cherries.

| CHERRIES — Continued | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|--|
| Governor Wood Large | rked with red; sweet, juicy. | Windsor | Large; mottled red; very firm and juicy of good quality. |
| | red cheek; sweet. Ripens | Mercer | A very dark red cherry; productive and early. |
| Black Tartarian Stand | rly. ds preëminent amongst the rieties for family use. The | Schmidt's | The largest of all the black Cherries. |
| $\begin{array}{c} \text{fla} \\ \text{of} \\ \text{Downer's Late Red} \\ \dots \\ \text{Med} \end{array}$ | vor ls sweet and the quality is the best; large, nearly black. | | Large, round; red, changing to nearly black when ripe. Flesh juicy and medium; acid. |
| fru | it hangs on the tree after | | English Pie Cherry; sour. |
| Rockport Large | is ripe without decaying. e; clear red, shaded with aber. Ripens early. | Montmorency | 0-1-1 |
| Yellow Spanish Very | | Morello (English Morello) | Dark red. Flavor a rich acid, |
| Napoleon Very yel | | Price, 5-6 ft. high | making it desirable only for cooking. Each, \$0.50; Per 10, \$4.00. |
| | GO O SEBE | PRIFS | |
| They thrive in any garden so | il, and are very satisfactory for h | | |
| | • | | Tanga gwast prolific |
| Industry Larg | um, pale green, productive. e, dark red, vigorous and oductive. | Price | Each, \$0.25; Per 10, \$2.00; Per 100, \$15.00. |
| • | CURRA | NTS | |
| Easily grown and reliable bore powder. | . Keep all wood over two years | cut out. The currant wo | orm is easily controlled by helle- |
| Cherry Dark | red, acid, fine for jelly. | Black Naples | Black, small, musky, good for |
| Fay's Prolific Red, | long bunch of large fruit. | Deter | jams. Each, \$0.15; Per 10, \$1.00; Per |
| White Grape Whit | 0 | rnce | 100, \$7.50. |
| | MISCELLA | NEOUS | |
| Raspberries Blackberries Asparagus, 2 yrs | Each Per 10 Per 100 \$ 8 \$ 50 \$4 00 8 50 4 00 15 / 1 00 | Hops | 25 2 00 |

Some Insects and Fungus to Expect on Long Island, and How to Overcome Them.

1 50

SAN JOSE SCALE on fruit trees, currants, double-flowering fruits, and Japanese quince. Spray with lime-sulphur solution or scalecide when dormant, perferably both in November and during the winter. Colling Moth — a worm in apple, pear and quince. Spray with arsenate of lead and Bordeaux mixture immediately after the blossoms fall, and ten days later. Currant Worm. Hellebore, dry or sprinkled on with water. Tent Caterpillar. Burn with kerosene torch. Grape Rot and Mildew. Bordeaux mixture when the buds first swell and at intervals later. Brown Rot on peach and plum. Summer spraying with lime and sulphur. Apple Maggot, or Railroad Worm. Destroy all infested fruit. Cucumber, Muskmelon, and Celery. Spray every ten days with Bordeaux mixture. Rose Aphis and Leaf Hopper. Spray with kerosene emulsion or tobacco-water. The Fall Web-Worm. Webs may be cut off, or the trees sprayed with arsenate of lead. Rhopperon Lace-Wing Fly, see page 57. Elm-Leaf Beetle, see page 8. Hickory Borer, see page 95. Chestnut Bark Disease, see page 95. Apple and Peach Borer, see page 87. The page references are to "Trees for Long Island," our descriptive catalogue.

See Annual Report of New York State Entomologist, Albany, for locust leaf miner, which is browning the foliage, and

can be controlled by spraying with arsenate of lead in May; two lined chestnut borer which is killing some Oak trees. The trees should be cut and burned before the beetles come out. The same remedy applies to the White Birch borer and the

Rhubarb, divided roots.....

Before spraying, get literature. Write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., the Director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.; and the Cornell College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. For materials, The Grasselli Chemical Co., 60 Wall St., New York City, The Sherwin-Williams Co., 50 Church St. New York City, and Bowker Insecticide Co., Boston, Mass., B. G. Pratt Co., 50 Church St., N. Y. For pumps, The Deming Co., Salem, Ohio; E. C. Brown Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Field Force Pump Co., Lockport

N. Y.



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